The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,889—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's steamers THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding any detention in Egypt.

The HOMEWARD MAILS are now being landed at VENICE, but the Quarantine, which is still imposed at this and all other Continental Ports, PREVENTS the landing of PASSENGERS, and the QUICKEST route by which they can reach England is to proceed to PLYMOUTH DIRECT.

The passages of the steamers will continue to be accelerated as much as possible. The last four steamers have made the voyage from Bombay to Plymouth in 26 days. Until the Continental route is again open, passengers taking three-monthly Return Tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1883.
R. ROSETTA	3302	600	G. W. Brady	FRIDAY. 26th Oct.
— GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	2nd Nov.
R. CLYDE	4124	750	E. M. Edmond	9th "
— SURAT	3142	530	C. R. Edwards	16th "
R. MIRZAPORE	3857	900	C. G. Ferrins	23rd "
— VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	30th "

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked R. proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	2nd Nov.
PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	16th "
HYDASPES	3981	500	G. Scrivener	30th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, September 10, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th and on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ...£ 500	Including	I Class ...£ 520	Including
II do.... 340	wines.	II do. 350	wines.
III do.... 150	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare. Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave BOMBAY:—

MANILLA, on Thursday ..... 1st Nov., 1883.
CHINA, on Saturday ..... 1st Dec., 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch [illegible]

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 12 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route..£ 95 Brighton Route £ 0
" ...II do. do. .. 70 do. .. 8
From Naples, I do. do. .. 145 do. .. 10
" ...II do. do. .. 105 do. .. 13

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, September 7, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer L. CHANDERNAGOR, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th Oct. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—
Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Diepps ..... 1st class „ 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE
VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Sturli	3,500	550	28th Oct.
SERENICE	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	28th Nov.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	28th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 450	Rs. 280	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	HP.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	27th Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 30, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Sept. 1883.

WANTED

FOR the NAGPUR WATER-WORKS, a thoroughly competent OVERSEER. Must have thorough knowledge of English, Surveying and Levelling, be well up in Accounts and Office Work; and have had previous experience on Water-Works. Salary, including allowances, Rs. 125 per mensem. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Honorable L. M. St. CLAIR, Engineer in charge, Nagpur Water-Works, Nagpur, C. P.

I, the undersigned, hereby give NOTICE that the POWER OF ATTORNEY, given by me to SHA MODHOWJEE HARUCKCHUND, to sign for me and to carry on my business has been CANCELLED as from 18th instant. Any person or persons who advance moneys to him on my account or accept his signature on any documents relating to my business will do so at their own risk and peril.—Dated 18th day of October, 1883.

મનોરદાસ હરખચંદ,
i. e., MUNOREDASS HARUCKCHUND.

NOTICE.

A QUANTITY of OLD IRON, consisting of Cast Iron Mortar Beds and Cast Iron Ordnance, is available FOR SALE in the Arsenal, FORT SAINT GEORGE, MADRAS. Intending Purchasers should apply to the INSPECTOR GENERAL of ORDNANCE, Fort Saint George, for further particulars as to the terms and conditions of sale.

C. W. BRERETON, Major, R. A.,
Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance,
(In Charge Ordnance Office.)

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TURNTABLES.

FOR SALE, at the low price of Rs. 500 each, delivered into Railway Wagons or Boats in Bombay, NEW WROT IRON TURNTABLES of modern design, 15 feet diameter for 5' 6" gauge.

Lithographed drawing of section and other particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 12th Sept., 1883.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th October, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PUNJAUB," 1,080 tons, on TUESDAY, 23rd October, 1883, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on SATURDAY, 27th October, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,465 tons, on 7th November, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th October, 1883. Agents.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 each.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WRITING AND COPYING INKS.

Stephen's Blue-black Writing Fluid.
Stephen's Commercial Black Writing Fluid.
Stephen's Blue-black Copying Fluid.
Stephen's Bright Red Writing Fluid.
Stephen's Dark Blue Writing Fluid.
Stephen's Scented Inks.

Pens, Inkstands, Letter Cages, Letter Scales, and Stationery of every description on sale by

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED.

TREACHER & CO.'S
NEW FRAMES,
FOR THE
DUCHESS, MALVERN, BOUDOIR, CABINET, AND CARTE-DE-VISITE PHOTOS.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES AND LEATHER GOODS of every description on sale by

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BRAND'S
SPECIALITIES FOR INVALIDS.
ESSENCES OF
BEEF, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN.
CONCENTRATED
BEEF TEA, VEAL, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN BROTH,
INVALID TURTLE SOUP,
POWDERED BEEF,
AND OTHER PREPARATIONS.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTHING EQUALS
FOR EASE IN WRITING & COMFORT IN READING
DE LA RUE'S EXTRA SUPERFINE WATER-LINED
SATIN NOTE PAPER.

IT presents the advantages of agreeable surface, resistance to the action of damp, substantial texture, and availability for both Indian and Foreign Postal Correspondence.

1 Sheet and oblong Envelope pass Inland.
3½ „ „ „ „ Overland.

Larger Octavo Paper.	Oblong Envelopes.
Per pkt. Re. 1-4 Cash	Per 100 Re. 1-4 Cash.

Every one can use it and all who do ARE PLEASED WITH IT.

Stationery of Every Description on sale by

TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

INKSTANDS AND INKBOTTLES.

NEW PATENT CASKET INKS,
Each Rs. 3 to Rs. 4, Cash.
RANSOME'S PATENT POCKET INKS,
PORTABLE AND SECURE,
Each Rs. 4 to Rs. 8. Cash.
REVOLVING LID PEWTER INKS,
Each Rs. 3 to Rs. 6-12, Cash.
MOROCCO-COVERED REPORTER'S INKS,
Each Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 2-4, Cash.
FANCY CUT GLASS INKS,
Each Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 Cash.
ROUND SOLID CONE INKS,
Each Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-12, Cash.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHERS & CO.'S
NEW ALBUM
"THE GROSVENOR,"

which has twelve beautifully illuminated leaves and title page and is bound in Morocco leather, padded.

Royal quarto size, and to contain Cabinet and Carte de Visite photos.

Rs. 18 cash.

CABINET ALBUMS

To contain 12 Cabinet Pictures, Rs. 8-8, cash.
To contain 24 Cabinet Pictures, from Rs. 11-0 to Rs. 15-0, cash.
To contain 48 Cabinet Pictures, from Rs. 16-0 to Rs. 20-0, cash.

Albums of every discription on sale by

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
"BRITISH ARMY" ALBUM.

Beautifully Illustrated with 13 choice Plates, designed by Norie. They are a most spirited set of sketches, representing *every arm of the Service*, in *the Field*, in *Camp*, and on *Parade*.

First comes the Saluting Point, with the Commander-in-Chief and his Staff; another leaf shows a Troop of Hussars cantering across a plain; another page is devoted to the Life Guards and the Blues, and the three Regiments of Foot Guards also have a page to themselves. Baggage Guard on the line of march in Zululand; a Working Party of the Royal Engineers; the Mauvais quart d'heure which the Egyptians had with Sir Drury Lowe and the heavies at Kassassin; an Outpost of Indian Troops at the foot of an Afghan Pass; a Party of the Rifle Brigade extended in skirmishing order; the Transport Service in Afghanistan, are subjects of other sketches.

Bound in morocco leather,
from Rs. 45 to Rs. 55 each, cash.
Bound in Russia leather,
from Rs. 55 to Rs. 65 each, cash.

GRANITE ALBUMS.

Royal quarto size, bound in morocco leather, Rs. 16, cash.
Small size 9½ by 8, Rs. 12-8, cash.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S REGULATION BALLS.

CORRECT SIZE AND WEIGHT, ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION, ARE PREFERRED BY THE LEADING PLAYERS, AND PATRONIZED BY THE PRINCIPAL CLUBS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CASH—Rs. 8 per dozen.

"CHAMPION," "CORKHANDLED," DOUBLE STRUNG," "DIAMOND-STRUNG," "EVERTIGHT," "PRINCE" AND "PRINCESS" PRIZE BATS, &c.

DETAILED GYMKHANA CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TASMANIA JAMS,
TASMANIA JAMS,
TASMANIA JAMS,

ANOTHER LARGE SHIPMENT JUST RECEIVED

From the well-known Manufacturers

Messrs. JOHNSON, BROTHERS & Co.,
of Hobart Town.

Apply to

W. J. ESSAI,
BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES,
Forbes-street, Fort; Cumballa Hill and
Opposite Crawford Market.

DUNNETT & COMPANY,
SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS,

BEG to invite attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK OF HORSE CLOTHING, &c.

Light Clothing Choice patterns, fast colours, linen suits complete, hood, roller, sheet, &c...14 8
„ „ „ „ „ „ extra quality...20 0
„ quarter sheets 10 8
„ sheets and rollers (best quality)... ... ...30 0
„ „ (extra „)... ... ...32 0
Heavy Clothing, best Kersey, all wool, Fawn Woollen Blankets 10 8
Complete Suits various Patterns, splendid material... ... ... Rs. 45 and 50 0
&c., &c.
Knee Caps, Sponges, Woollen and Linen Reins, Whips, Bandages, Curry Combs, Body and Dandy Brushes, &c., &c.

IN GREAT VARIETY.

HORSE CLIPPERS, by CLARKE and other noted makers.
REGULATION SADDLES.
NUMDAHS FAWN AND CHOCOLATE.
FITZWILLIAM GIRTHS,
&c., &c., &c.

RAMPART-ROW
BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
THE OLDEST EUROPEAN WINE MERCHANTS IN INDIA.

Our Stocks cannot be conveniently enumerated in one Advertisement.
We are Agents for several large Houses in our Trade, their Consignments we specially advertise.
Our Prices include *Duty and Dues, on these* items Discount is precluded.
Our Rates of Discount otherwise are most liberal for cash.

SHERRY.

AMONTILLADO, A1,	SOLERA.	AMOROSO.	MONTILLA.
Rs. 40 8	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 29 8	Rs. 28 8

PORT.

OLD CRUSTED.	INVALIDS.	DESSERT	SPANISH.
Rs. 38 0	Rs. 27 8	Rs. 23 0	Rs. 15 0

BURGUNDY.

CHAMBERTIN.	VOLNAY.	BEAUNE.	CHABLIS.
Rs. 34 8	Rs. 23 8	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 18 8

GERMAN WINES.

JOHANNISBERGER.	RUDESHEIMER.	SPK. HOCK.	SPK. MOSELLE.
Rs. 51 0	Rs. 31 0	Rs. 45 0	Rs. 45 &34

LIME JUICE CORDIAL 13 8, CYDER 7-0.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Detailed Price-Lists on application Post-Free.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS.
BYCULLA IRON-WORKS AND METAL-MART, BOMBAY.
CORRESPONDING FIRM, CRUDDAS AND HEWETT, LONDON.

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY AND STORES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK:—

10 and 12-H. P. Clayton and Shuttleworth Portable Engines.
12, 16, and 20-H. P. Shanks's Caledonian Horizontal Engines.
20-H. P. Shanks's Cornish Boilers.
8 and 10-H. P. Shanks's Vertical Engines and Boilers.
12 and 22 cwts. Shanks's Steam Hoists.
4, 6, 7, and 8 inch Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, with wrought-iron Piping.
Lift and Force, and Contractor's Hand-Pumps.
Pulsometers.
Hand Fire-engines.
Radial, Double and Single geared, and Bench Drilling Machines.
Lathes and other Tools.
Portable and Fixed Mortar Mills.
Engineer's and Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Bar Plate, Angle, and Tee Iron of guaranteed quality.
GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON OF SUPERIOR BRANDS.
Rolled Iron Beams of a great variety of sections, imported to special order.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR IRON ROOFING, MARKETS AND OTHER BUILDINGS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

1, East Street, POONA. 43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

WATCHES AT Rs. 12,

AND at Rs. 15, 18, and 20, are sold by all dealers, and we also sell them; but our experience of more than twenty years in the trade has shown us clearly that *there is no real economy in buying such articles*. We strongly recommend every one who wants to buy a Watch, and would like to have a trustworthy Time-keeper, to give at least Rs. 25. For this price we can sell a good SILVER HUNTING WATCH, winding with a key, or a GERMAN-SILVER CRYSTAL FACE WATCH, with keyless action and of excellent construction.

But to intending purchasers, who desire to possess a really FIRST-RATE WATCH, we wish to submit the following prices:

WITH KEYS.		KEYLESS.	
Silver.		Silver.	
Hunting	Rs. 30 to Rs. 80	Hunting	Rs. 55 to Rs. 160
Half-hunting	„ 35 to „ 85	Half-hunting	„ 60 to „ 180
Crystal face	„ 40 to „ 80	Crystal face	„ 60 to „ 150
Gold.		Gold.	
Hunting	„ 65 to „ 315	Hunting	„ 160 to „ 375
Half-hunting	„ 85 to „ 325	Half-hunting	„ 180 to „ 400
Crystal face	„ 70 to „ 320	Crystal face	„ 200 to „ 375

And, in substantial German-silver cases, with crystal fronts, keyless action, extra jewelled, and of superior finish, at Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50. These are GUARANTEED for two years, and will give satisfaction to the most difficult.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have decided to keep a *competent Watch-maker* at their Poona Branch during *the whole year*, so that all repairs will be executed at their Poona House in a satisfactory manner.

C. MARCKS AND CO.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.
INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

WITH a view to EXTEND their TEA business and afford increased facility to consumers MORTON and Co. and M. H. MAJU and Co. beg to notify to their numerous constituents and the public in general that their respective business is now carried on JOINTLY to M. H. MAJU & CO.'S TEA EMPORIUM, No. 22, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

MORTON, MAJU AND CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

46 grains full charges for a 12-bore gun.
Cash Rs. 5 per tin.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER'S
IRISH WHISKY.

THOSE who prefer an IRISH WHISKY will find our brand extremely good, our present holdings are finer and more mellow than usual, no Irish Whisky imported into India can be compared with it.

Cash Price, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DRAUGHT BEER,
The most popular Drink of the season,
Fresh cask just tapped,
CALIFORNIAN FRUITS, SINGAPORE PINEAPPLES,
ICES, ICED DRINKS, NON-ALCOHOLIC,
PASTRY, BISCUITS, COMFITS, HAM, SANDWICHES,
WINES, SPIRITS AND PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO, CIGARS AND CIGARETTES,
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES,
TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR,
AT
BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

SURVEYORS WANTED.—Apply to the undersigned.

J. M. SLEATER,
Chief Engineer.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 8th October, 1883.

GREAT BARGAIN.

TO THE TRADE.—JUST ARRIVED 1,000 CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS,

COMPRISING upwards of 400 DISTINCT DESIGNS of Folding, Prize, Extra-size and Chromo Cards, in the most beautiful varieties, from the FIRST HOUSE IN LONDON (all the higher priced cards are each in an envelope). Price only Rs. 100; or half (950) for Rs. 52; or quarter (475) for Rs. 27-8.

Complete detailed list of contents will be sent on enclosing stamp. THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES Co., SERAMPORE.

N. B.—Smaller quantities can be had at special rates.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p. m. (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 400 tons of Moulmein or Rangoon TEAK LOG TIMBER for immediate delivery.

Tender to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipment.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 16th October, 1883.

A. H. CREET & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, CAWNPORE.

WE are SUPPLYING the neatest, the cheapest, and the strongest LEATHER GOODS in India. Write to us for Harness, Saddles, Portmanteaux, Machine Beltings, Regimental and Police Accoutrements, and Boots; Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, and for all other descriptions of Leather Goods.

Price List free on application.

WILLIAM RAINBOW, late of Bombay, at present carrying on business as Engineer and Commission Agent at No. 3, Boyle Street, Luton, in the County of Bedfordshire, England, begs to notify that he has established a Commission Agency business for all private and public information regarding machinery, &c., that might be required from England by residents in India. With the advantage of 30 years' practical experience as an Engineer in England, India and America, he is prepared to inspect any machinery prior to shipment or purchase.

All commissions with which he may be intrusted will meet with careful and immediate attention at the following charges, exclusive of second-class railway fare for the different parts travelled over.

Private Enquiry Business £1-1-0 per day.

Inspection of machinery in small lots of £50 to £100 in value, 7½ per cent. commission; from £100 to £300 in value, 5 per cent. commission; from £300 to £500 in value, 3 per cent. commission.

Special contracts made for large consignments.

All communications should be as plain and definite as possible and sent direct to the above address so as to ensure an immediate and positive reply.

Messrs. SWIFT and FARROW, Public Accountants, Bombay, have been authorised to receive and collect all accounts and commissions due to the abovenamed Wm. Rainbow.

NOTICES.

[illegible] appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT, 1882.
CAPITAL Rupees 3,00,000,
(with Power to increase)
In 3,000 shares of Rs. 100 each.

DIRECTORS:—

J. JEFFERSON, Esq., Solicitor.
P. M. MEHTA, Esq., Barrister-at-law.
K. T. TELANG, Esq., Advocate, High Court.
DORABJEE JAMSEDJEE NAOAUMWALLA, Esq.
SECRETARIES and MANAGERS.
Messrs. DORABJEE AND BEZONJEE.

FORMS of APPLICATION for shares may be obtained from Messrs. COOPER & Co., B. S MADON & Co., and the AGRA BANK.

☞ The SHARE LIST will CLOSE on the 20th inst.

AT
BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

NOTICE.
THE NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Mill premises, Sopareebaug, Parell, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June, 1883.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHIR HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 9th October, 1883.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 12th to 20th instant, both days inclusive.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received, for the supply of 1,000 tons MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES, not less than 15 inches square and 19 feet in length, to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, by the Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, Bombay, up to noon, on SATURDAY, the 20th October, 1883, when they will be OPENED in the presence of such Tenderers as may choose to attend at his office, 19, Apollo-street, Fort.

No Tender will be considered unless submitted in the prescribed form, and accompanied with the necessary earnest deposit in cash or Government Securities.

The Tenders will be submitted to the Manager of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and his decision will be communicated as soon as possible, probably on Wednesday, the 24th October, 1883.

The Manager reserves the right of rejecting any or all the Tenders.

For forms of Tender apply at the office of the Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, 19, Apollo-street Fort.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the INDIAN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD on MONDAY, the 22nd October, 1883, and the days following, a quantity of OLD UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Canvas, Sails, Rope (Europe and Coir), Boats, Booms, Masts, Yards, Brass, Copper, Iron, Empty Packages, and Coal-dust, &c.; also new Stores, such as Iron Bolts and Nuts, Rivets and Plates.

TERMS OF SALE.—A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be immediately paid as the lots are knocked down, and the remainder to be paid and the lots cleared away on or before the seventh day after sale, otherwise the deposits will be forfeited and the lots re-sold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

H. A. STREET, Captain, R.N.,
For Director of the Indian Marine.

Indian Government Dockyard, Bombay, 6th October 1883.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAB COTTON PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

ધી સીંધ એનડ પંજાબ કોટન પરેસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the 12th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 27th October, 1883, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business, *viz.*:—

1. To receive and adopt the Report and Audited Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st August, 1883, and to declare a Dividend.
2. To appoint a Director in the room of one retiring from office but who is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor for the year 1883-84 and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
શેઠ મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th October, 1883.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 15th Oct. to 27th Oct., 1883, both days inclusive.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEES .....Messrs. NORVILLE & FERRELL.
STAGE MANAGER.....Mr. J. B. FERRELL.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR ..Herr J. S. COLONNA.
SCENIC ARTIST.....Herr MAURICE FREYBERGER.

SATURDAY, 20TH OCTOBER,
AND
MONDAY, 22ND OCTOBER, 1883.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION.
SWEETHEARTS,
AND
ALADDIN,
Burlesque, introducing
ABANAZAR,
THE AFRICAN MAGICIAN,
who will have the honour of presenting his
WONDERFUL FEATS OF LEGERDEMAIN,
including the following
THE PILLARS OF POMPEII,
CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE,
SOMETHING THAT HAS AN END AT THE FINISH,
SOMETHING FROM NOTHING,
THE VANISHING BOWLS,
THE THREE MYSTERIOUS BALLS, ROPES, AND RINGS
HERE AND THERE,
OVA FROM UNDER,
FINALE—EAST INDIAN RAINBOW!

The performance will begin at 9 p. m. with Gilbert's charming Dramatic Contrast in 2 Acts,
SWEETHEARTS.
CHARACTERS.
Harry Spreadbrow .....Mr. George Crofton.
Wilcox (*A Gardener*) .....Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Jenny Northcote.....Miss Emily Blain.
Ruth.....Miss Emma Markham.

THIRTY YEARS ARE SUPPOSED TO ELAPSE BETWEEN THE FIRST & SECOND ACTS.

To be followed by
THE SPARKLING BURLESQUE
ALADDIN;
OR, THE WONDERFUL SCAMP,
The Sultan (a Monarch in difficulties, and anything but a Rex peconiarum) .....Mr. Michael Comerford.
The Vazier (who, amidst other dirty work, is supposed to have cleaned out the Exchequer) ..Mr. Geo. Norville.
Fekoo (the Vazier's hope and his own pride) .....Mrs. Norville.
Aladdin (an anomaly, for although he is considered by every one to be a lively youth, he is universally looked upon as a "sad boy") .....Miss Emma Markham.
Abanazar (a Magician who has been round the world in search of the lamp, but finds great difficulty in getting round Aladdin.)Mr. J. Devon.
The Genius of the Ring .....Mr. H. Jones.
The Widow Twankay (Aladdin's mother, who, to quote the Arabian Nights, "was rather old and, who, even in her youth, had not possessed any beauty") .....Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Princess Badroulboudour (" This Princess was in fact the most beautiful brunette that ever was seen; her eyes were large, well placed, and full of fire, &c." Arabian Nights) ... .Miss Emily Blain.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Doors open at 8-30 : Commence at 9.
Orchestra Stalls may be reserved and Boxes secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld., where a plan is now open.
GEO. NORVILLE,
Business Manager.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
THE steamship PRINCIPIA, 2719 tons, WILL SAIL on or about 30th instant. Has splendid accommodation for first class passengers. The steamer is loading in Prince's Dock, and her saloon and cabins are open for inspection.
Apply on board to CAPTAIN KERRNISH, or to
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.—The s. s. BRITANNIA has ARRIVED from Moulmein. CONSIGNEES are requested to PAY FREIGHT and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS WITHOUT DELAY.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. PERSIA has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS WITHOUT DELAY.
CONSIGNEES of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. are requested to SEND BOATS alongside to TAKE DELIVERY of their cargo, WITHOUT DELAY, which will otherwise be landed on the quay at their risk and expense.
All damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the dock, otherwise no claims will be admitted.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 20th October, 1883.

TO BE LET, from 1st November, a large airy BUNGALOW on Wilderness-road, Malabar Hill, at present occupied by W. W. Loch, Esq., C. S.
Apply to E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, on the Victoria Cross-road, Byculla, at present occupied by S. H. David, Esq. Rent Rs. 70.
Apply to (E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

MATHERAN.
TO BE LET, Harrison House or Red Lands, Mary Lodge, Arnould Lodge, Folly, Keep-sake, and several others. Apply to E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED,
OF
LONDON, ABERDEEN,
SEVILLE,
AND
WILMINGTON, U.S.A.,
HAVE BEEN
AWARDED A GOLD MEDAL
AT THE
GRAND INTERNATIONAL
FISHERIES EXHIBITION, 1883.

DR. KIRBY'S
CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS.
PHOSPHORUS AND COMPOUND PILLS,
Powerful restorative of deranged nervous system.
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH PILLS,
(unoxidised) 1 and 2 grs.
HAZELWITCH SUPPOSITORIES
for hemorrhoids.
QUININE OVOID CAPSULES,
from 1 gr. to 5 grs.
The above are just unpacked
by
B. S. MADON AND CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SAVORY & MOORE'S
PERFECT FOOD
FOR INFANTS.
ACTING upon the advice and experiments of eminent physiologists and chemists, Messrs. SAVORY & MOORE have been enabled to produce a Food, or artificial human milk in a solid state, containing all the elements necessary for the requirements of Flesh, Bone, Nerve and Vital force, in a very concise Food of uniform composition, available for all climates, and a ready and perfect substitute for the milk of the mother; pleasant to the taste, without being unduly sweet; wholesome and nutritious, and, most important of all, a Food which will lay the foundation for a vigorous childhood and a healthy adolescence.
TESTIMONIALS:—
"In the preparation of an Infant's Food, required at all hours of the day and night, *the saving of time and trouble is of the utmost importance.* 'The INFANTS' FOOD of Messrs. SAVORY & MOORE is a REAL IMPROVEMENT' on the ordinary preparations."—*Lancet.*
"We can tell from our own experience that this Food, once tried, becomes a favourite in the nursery, and that children thrive well upon it."—*Medical Times and Gazette.*
"Mothers and Nurses save much time and trouble by using this Food, which is convenient in form and can be always relied on. It can be taken when nothing else can."—*Medical Press.*
"We believe that we are not guilty of any undue breach of etiquette when we state that we know that this Food has been for some time past employed in the first family in the kingdom. The circumstance that it has met with the approbation of many distinguished physicians is alone sufficient testimony to its value as a food for infants."—*Chemist and Druggist.*
A Fresh Supply of this Food is always kept in Stock by
B. S. MADON AND CO.,
HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.)
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 29th, 30th and 31st instant, on account of the DIVALI HOLIDAYS.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 18th October, 1883.

WANTED, a First Class HEAD DRAFTSMAN and ESTIMATOR for the Office of the Chief Engineer, Southern Mahratta Railway. Salary according to qualifications.
Applications, with copies of testimonials, should be forwarded to the ASSISTANT CHIEF ENGINEER, Southern Mahratta Railway, Poona.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT FOR 1883-84.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner has THIS DAY ATTACHED his CERTIFICATE to the ASSESSMENT BOOKS for the MANDVI and BYCULLA WARDS.
T. S. WEIR,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Comr.'s Office, Bombay, 19th October, 1883.

NOTICE TO HOUSE-OWNERS.

ON account of the approaching DEWALI and the VISIT of H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNOUGHT, the Acting Municipal Commissioner requests the inhabitants of the City to be good enough to REPAIR, WHITEWASH, COLOURWASH, PAINT, &c., ALL BUILDINGS in the Principal Streets, so that the city may appear at its best. In order to facilitate the inhabitants doing so, the Acting Municipal Commissioner hereby notifies, that all persons desirous of carrying out the above improvements will be permitted to ERECT SCAFFOLDINGS, and ALL APPLIANCES NECESSARY for such purposes, FREE OF CARGE. This permission will be in force up to the 17th of NOVEMBER, 1883.
T. S. WEIR,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.
Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner's Office, October 20, 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that Parsee FRAMJEE CURSETJEE MAZAGONWALLA has CONTRACTED to SELL—
Firstly.—All that piece of land situated at Mazagon in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, viz:—on the north by the property of Cooverbai, wife of Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Wadia, on the south by the property of Ardaseer Cowasjee Rustom-Framna, on the east by the properties of the said Ardaseer Cowasjee Rustom-Framna, Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama and Framjee Cowasjee Banajee, and on the west partly by a passage and partly by property lately surrendered to Government by Dorabjee Hormusjee Bengalee; which said premises are situated in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, and are assessed by Collector of Land Revenue under No. 16,226, and were formerly and still are in the use and occupation of the said Framjee Cursetjee Mazagonwalla and his tenants.
Secondly.—All that piece of land, together with the chawl premises and well standing and being thereon, situate at Mazagon in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,387 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, viz.:—on the north by the property of Pestonjee Cursetjee Pocer, on the south by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Stores and Workshops, and upon which boundary there is a well forming a part of the premises, on the east partly by a passage and partly by properties lately surrendered to Government by Dorabjee Hormusjee Bengalee and Perozbai, widow of Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee Sookha, and on the west by the land hereinafter thirdly described.
Thirdly.—All that piece of land situate and adjoining the last mentioned premises and containing by admeasurement 54 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows—that it to say, on or towards the north by the property of the said Pestonjee Cursetjee Porter, on the south and west by the said Great Indian Peninsula Railway Stores and Workshops, and on the east by the said last-mentioned premises; all which said premises secondly and thirdly hereinbefore described are situate in the Registration sub-district of Mandvi and (any) assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 16,236, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 94, and which said secondly and thirdly described premises were and are in the occupation and use of the said Framjee Cursetjee Mazagonwalla.
Any person HAVING or CLAIMING any interest in the above-named properties by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned WITHIN FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, as the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim.—Dated this 19th day of October, 1883.
CLEVELAND, LITTLE & NICHOLSON,
Solicitors for the Purchaser,
31, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TRICYCLES and BICYCLES, a select Consignment just received, especially made for India, with Double Ball Bearing, Double Hollow Fork, Hollow-felloe, &c., all of best country make; also a few HARMONIUMS, by the well-known London House, of excellent tone, &c., highly finished.—H. A. GEYER & Co., 7, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.'s MACHINES are the simplest, latest improved, the cheapest, the most durable, and the convenient sewing machines in the world for families, seamstresses, milliners, shoe and harness-makers, etc., etc. For cash or on hire, in per cent. discount for cash. 2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

COMMERCIABLE PHAETUONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar ready laid, at moderate rates. Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

P. RATANJI, WATCHMAKER, has always in stock TOWER CLOCKS with one, two, or four dials, suitable for Mills, Factories, Hospitals and other public buildings. Prices moderate. No. 10, Forbes street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS.—Highly recommended to boil, fry, and cook. Free from verdigris. Inspection respectfully invited.—BARTON & Co., Church-gate-street, Bombay.

CARRIAGES for SALE at Crawford and Co.'s Auction Rooms TO-DAY at 3 p.m. Brougham, landau, victoria, buggy and pony-cart.

THE Bombay Purveying and General Provision Cash Stores. For Wholesale and Retail Price List, please apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes-street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a powerful grey Arab HORSE, *rising* 6 years, height 14-2, broken to single harness and quiet to ride, will make a good hack.—G. Stephens & Sons.

LOST.—Last evening (Friday) a gold BROOCH in Queen's-road, between level crossing and Marine Lines station. Whoever brings same to A. C. TREVOR, Custom House, will be rewarded.

FOR SALE, handsome Brougham Horse, chestnut Waler gelding, 16 hands, age 6, very powerful, quiet and fast trotting, believed sound, open to examination or trial. Price Rs. 300. Apply to L. S. SAUNDERS, Esq., Ajmere.

TO BE SOLD, an English-built C-spring CARRIAGE in thorough repair, with patent brake and new enamelled leather monsoon top and side pieces. Price Rs. 1,250. For particulars apply to Mr. Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, Poona.

FOR SALE, Tonga; chestnut c.b. Gelding, 13-2; Harness and kit, Rs. 400. Address F. F. Post Office, Nimach.

GREAT BARGAIN in real silver watch chains with spring swivels, at Rs. 7 each.—FERNANDES & Co., Chemists.

WANTED BUTLER for the Officers' Mess, I. G. S. Patrick Stewart. Apply to the Commander on board.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

FANCY ANGOLA, Tweeds, Cheviots, &c., for Trousers. Blue and Black Diagonal Homespuns, Serges, &c., for Suits and Coats.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors, Fort.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

JUST RECEIVED Atkinson's and John Gosnell's Choice TOILET SOAPS, Rs. 1-8 per box of 3 large tablets. Perfumery Re. 1-4 per bottle. Badham, Pile & Co., Ld.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ST. PAULI LAGER BEER.—Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts, Rs. 28 per case of 8 doz. p.nts. Retail Agent, Cursetji Jeejeebhoy Minoo, 40, Meadow-st.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WANTED a light, English-built, square-fronted BROUGHAM with Arab or small WALER. The whole turn-out must be new or in good order. Apply "A. B.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE IN STOCK.—MaCarthy Patent self-feeding double action COTTON GINS by Platt Bros., Horizontal Engines of sizes, workshop tools, lathes, drilling and shaping machines, &c., at Machine Depot, 53, Baboola Tank Road, Bombay.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

MAHABLESHWAR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

WANTED CERTIFIED ENGINEERS, having experience in Ginning and Press Machinery. Written applications, mentioning terms and attaching copies of testimonials, to be addressed to Mr. RUSTOMJI HORMASJI, Manager, Broach C. Company, Limited, No. 17, Church-gate-street, Fort.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Apollo-street, Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Wines and Spirits.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Broach Cotton Company, Limited, will be held in the registered Office of the Company, No. 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of October, 1883, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to confirm the Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Monday, the 1st day of October, 1883.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE,
Manager of the Company in Bombay.
Broach Cotton Company's Office, Bombay, Oct. 3, 1883.

SALE OF LAND ON THE KENNEDY SEA FACE.

UNDER the Orders of Government TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of SIXTEEN PLOTS OF GROUND for dwelling houses on the Kennedy Sea Face lying on the west side of, and between the Marine-lines and Churney-road Stations of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Plans, forms of agreement for lease and conditions of sale can be seen on application at the office of the undersigned.
Tenders, duly signed, sealed and endorsed "Tender for purchase of plot of ground on Kennedy Sea Face," to be delivered at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, on or before the 5th of November, 1883.
A sum of Rupees 500 in cash as earnest-money should accompany each Tender, which will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Tenderer shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the agreement for lease; otherwise it will be returned.
The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Government of Bombay, who reserve the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender.
MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, A.M.I.C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 6th October, 1883.

INSTRUMENTS
FOR
CHRISTY MINSTREL BANDS.

		Rs.	a.
Violins, good, from	...Rs. 5 to	20	0
Violins, the best models, from ...	... ,, 25 ,,	150	0
Violas or Tenor Violins	... ,, 35 ,,	85	0
Violincellos, strong ... good tone...	... ,, 80 ,,	100	0
Double Bass three string machine head...	...	150	0
Banjos, strong, well made, Kentucky shape, with 5, 6, or 7 strings, peg head or with machine	...	30	0
key	... ,, 15 ,,	40	0
German Concertinas of the best make.	... ,, 8 ,,	12	0
German Melodiums, with 10 keys, celeste stop	... ,, 16	20	0
Flutinas, best make, with 10 pearl keys and semitones	...	25	0
Do. do. with 12 keys and semitones...	...	30	0
Ocarinas, perfected kind, a great addition to a Minstrel Band ... ,,	1-8 ,,	12	0
Ornithophones, a perfect imitation of a singing bird	each	1	8
Mouth Harmonicas, a charming musical instrument, easily learned	...each	Rs. 1-8 to	10	0
A large variety, some with bell accompaniment.				
Flutes and Piccolos, in large variety, from	... ,,	4 ,,	60	0
Flageolets, with and without Piccolo head, from...	... ,,	7 ,,	20	0
Brass Whistles, with tipped mouthpiece, in all keys ...	each	Annas	8 ,,	1	0
Brass Cylindrical Flageolets, in perfect tune and any key ...	each		2	8
Ambourines, with 6 double jingles, screw adjusted head, 12-inch diameter	...		6	0
Larger Tambourines	each	Rs. 7 to	12	0
Professional Tambourines, very strong for hard work, 9 inch to 12 inch	... ,,	2 ,,	3	8
Nigger Bones, real Round-o'-Beef prepared and hardened, ...per set			2	0
Castanettes, Ebony, ...per set			2	8
Triangles and Strikers.	... ,,	3-8 ,,	7	0
Jingles or Sleigh Bells, ...per set			3	0
Burnt Cork Paste, washes off easily with soap, yet not affected by perspiration, in tin boxes ...	each		0	12
Cornets, strong, useful and perfectly in tune, complete with mouthpieces and crooks	... ,,	35 ,,	50	0
Guitars, with machine heads, strongly made, Spanish and Panormo shape	... ,,	25 ,,	75	0

Separate illustrated and detailed lists free by post.
CHRISTY MINSTREL SONGS IN VARIETY.
NIGGER FARCES, JOKES AND CONUNDRUMS.
Orders from up-country to be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.
Sole Agents in Bombay for
FRENCH'S (LATE LACEY'S) ACTING EDIT ON OF PLAYS.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TWENTY-FIVE RUPEES PER MONTH, for 2 years, pays for a beautiful Piano with iron frame. Price list and particulars by post. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

CLASSIC PANELS.—Beautifully executed classic subjects, mounted in panels under glass Can be framed if required. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

SYMPATHETIC entire iron-frame overstrung Grand Square Pianos, made upon an entirely new and scientific principle, by which the jingling of the damper wire, so common in Square Pianos, is entirely obviated.

OCARINAS.—An improved kind, at from Re. 1-8 each to Rs. 20 each. Some with tuning slide and with keys. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay. Instruction Books 12 annas each.

BRASS WHISTLES.—Any note, from B flat to upper octave C. Some with plated mouth-piece and cylinder bore improved kind. Conical form Re. 1 for large sizes, and 12 annas each for smaller. Cylinder from Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-8 each.

BILLIARD-PLAYERS are invited to inspect our patent Billiard markers, a most ingenious contrivance to enable players to mark their own game. Made in German-silver. Price per pair Rs. 50. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

ORNITHOPHONE, giving an exact imitation of singing birds. Any bird note can be imitated at pleasure of operator. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 1 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MOUTH HARMONICAS.—A large assortment, about 300 to select from, some with single notes, double notes, double sides, revolving with four sets of double notes, and some with bell accompaniment. Annas 12 to Rs. 10 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MUSIC ROLLS AND FOLIOS for carrying a few pieces of Music. Rs. 2 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

EVERY MAIL we receive a parcel of new Vocal, Instrumental and Dance Music. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

PIANO CANDLE-STICKS.—Richly electro-plated, new patterns, with glass shades complete, Rs. 21, 14, and 16 per pair. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

CALENDAR.—OCTOBER, 1883.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter .....Oct. 22rd, 4h. 9m. a.m.
New Moon ..... ,, 31st, 4h. 48m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water.		Low Water.	
				H.	M.	H.	M.
Sat. 20	Broach Cotton Co., 3 p.m. Hindustan S. and W. Co., 4 p.m. National S. and W. Co., 3-30 p.m.	5 57	5 33	1 1	49m 45 a	7 7	53m 53 a
Sun. 21	22nd Sunday after Trinity.	5 58	5 33	2 2	38m 35 a	8 8	49m 44 a
Mon. 22	Inquiry into loss of s.s. Airey, 2 p.m.	5 58	5 32	3 3	30m 37 a	10 9	0m 46 a
Tu. 23	Bombay Cotton Trade Association, 3 p.m.	5 58	5 31	4 4	33m 52 a	11 11	29m 12 a
Wed. 24	Town Council, 3 p.m.	5 59	5 31	5 6	45m 28a	— 0	— 48 a
Thr. 25	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	5 59	5 30	7 7	0m 58 a	0 1	46m 54 a
Fri. 26	Departure of English Mail, 5 p.m.	5 59	5 29	8 9	6m 0a	1 2	57m 40 a

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TWENTY-SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCT. 21.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 232 and 238.
Te Deum Belmore.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-30 p.m.—Litany.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 266, 196 and 23.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Farry in D. Anthem.
THURSDAY, OCT. 25.
7-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers.—In the morning at 7.
The offertories will be devoted to the poor.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

TWENTY-SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCT. 21.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

TWENTY-SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCT. 21.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 335, 291, and 226.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 269, 196, and 277.
The offertory for church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

TWENTY-SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCT. 21.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Celebration of Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Morning.	Evening.
Anthem "O praise the Lord	"Magnificat and Nunc dimittis" (Stayner.)
Hymns 254 and 107.	Anthem "With angels and archangels" (Hopkins.) Hymns 260 and 235.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

TWENTY-SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCT. 21.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist and Sermon.
10 a.m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Children's Service and Catechising.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon, by Father Rivington.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPOORA.

TWENTY-SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCT. 21.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 399, 207, and 165.

HARBOUR MISSION.

TWENTY-SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCT. 21.
11 a.m.—Sailors' Home.
5 p.m.—S. S. Astor Hall. (Harbour.)
6-30 p.m.—S. S. William Symington, Prince's Dock.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. William Symington, in the Prince's Dock, to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Band R. V. R., Esplanade, this evening.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Britannia (s), from Moulmein; Burmah (s), Bussorah.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Lombardy (s), for Trieste, &c.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening (weather permitting:—

Overture.....	Sommernachtstraum....	Suppe.
Selection.....	Romeo e Giulietta	K. Gounod.
Valse	Southern Breeze	Meissler.
Quadrille.....	Ballo in Maschera	Strauss.
Valse	Jeunesse Dorée.....	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FAIR.—The annual Kurrelwady fair will be held to-morrow, Sunday, at that locality, and will continue for five successive days.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—The shop of Ebrahim Goolam Hussain, situated on the Kalbadavie-road, was broken into on Wednesday night last, and sundry articles of the collective value of Rs. 50 was stolen therefrom.

A CENTENARIAN.—A Hindoo mendicant, of the advanced age of 105 years, died at Breach Candy last Thursday. Information was sent to the Coroner of the city by the police, who ordered the body to be disposed of in the usual manner.

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 13th October, 1883, was 54,127 maunds, and in money Rs. 12,656 as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The departure of the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nepaul for China, the Straits Settlements, &c., having been postponed till Sunday morning, the 21st Instant, the mails will be closed at the General Post Office to-day (Saturday) at 3 p. m.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the G. C. M. Society was held in the College Library on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 4-30 p.m. There were present:—Dr. Succaram Arjoon, (vice-president) in the chair; Members:—Drs. R. P. Bharocha, F. B. Devecha, Jumnadas Premchund, P. Lisbon, E. C. Tookina, J. De Gama, V. Govind, R. D. Nanji, Peroshaw Pallonjee, G. E. Dadachang, J. J. Cursetjee, H. N. Seervoy, D. B. Master, R. C. Vatcha, L. P. De. Rozario, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Gopal Shivram, and Temuljee Bhicajee, the honorary secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Dr. N. N. Katrack was proposed a member of the Society. Dr. Gopal Shivram read notes of the following interesting cases:—(I) Notes of a case of Intermittent Hemiplegia—recovery; (II) Notes of a case of Meropia of the frontal bone—the patient was exhibited; (III) Notes of a case of general partial Paralysis due to worms—recovery. After some discussion, the meeting dissolved with a vote of thanks to Dr. Gopal and the Chairman.

A CURIOUS CASE AT POONA.—Sebastian Peirera and five other goanese cooks were arraigned before Mr. Plunkett, the Cantonment Magistrate, last Wednesday, for being drunk and riotous in a public place. The allegations of the police are that in a coor or messhouse of the goanese in the Goota-street, at 1 a.m. on the 16th instant, a disturbance was taking place, when they went up and advised the parties implicated not to make a noise, when two or three of the cooks, telling the police that they had got one of their class convicted, dragged him in, beat him unmercifully, and eased him of his belt and uniform. The cooks, on the other hand, contended that they, as usual, on the evening of the 15th of each month, assembled to adjust their accounts, and about 1 o'clock the following morning collected the money which were placed on a box, when suddenly two policemen entered, and one of them pounced upon the money, and grabbled as many of the rupees as he could in one hand, which he handed over to his companion, who at once left the place. On their trying to arrest the one who was in the house he freely used his *batton* on them, but when on the point of being arrested he took off his belt, and used that, too, as a weapon; they the cooks, however, overpowered him, and seized all the weapons he had. The case is pending.—*Poona Observer.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Lombardy, Captain W. H. Mudie, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the European mails and the following additional passengers:—
For London.—Rev. Morgan Lloyd.
For Brindisi.—Mr. S. S. Ramasami Aiengar.

THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION COMMITTEE.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE CHAIRMAN AND SECRETARY.

A MEETING of the Bombay Committee, in connection with the Calcutta International Exhibition, was held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on Thursday evening, to consider what steps should be taken in regard to the resignation of Mr. Thorburn and Mr. Gordon, the president and honorary secretary, respectively. Mr. Mowat was unanimously voted to the chair. There were also present Messrs. Wood, Macfarlane, Forrest, Griffiths, Gordon, Bedarkar, Runchordas Narotamdas, and Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy.

The chairman, in the course of his opening remarks, said he was sure they all deplored the incident which had necessitated this meeting and regretted that any reflection should have been cast upon the late president (for that was how they must now allude to him). After the manner in which the accusations were withdrawn by Mr. Crawford and the straightforward, manner in which Mr. Thorburn defended himself, he need not enlarge upon the subject. He regretted personally that Mr. Thorburn should have found it necessary to resign, because he had to a considerable extent borne the heat and the burden of the day, and the vast and laborious work in which he had been engaged, could not be easily taken up by another in an honorary capacity at the present time. He (Mr. Mowat) had been president of a previous exhibition committee, and he was therefore in a position to speak as to the vast amount of work which fell on the secretary. He knew that no one could possibly fulfil that duty better than Mr. Gordon, and to lose his services at the present time was a matter that could not be easily remedied. Mr. Gordon had kindly consented to continue to act as secretary for that day. They had no power of themselves to appoint a president, that appointment being in the hands of Government; but he trusted that any resolution they might pass or recommendation they might make would go up to Government, and the result of their deliberations would no doubt be acted upon. Looking at the present position of matters, and seeing that the exhibition was very soon to take place, they must take prompt action. Now, what would be the best thing for them to do in order to get Bombay worthily represented at the Calcutta Exhibition? It would be very difficult for any mercantile gentleman as having to do business to attend to read through the papers now and give the necessary attention to the subject. He thought that, in making any recommendation to Government, while regretting what had brought the present state of affairs about, they might suggest one who could give the subject his undivided attention. Their recommendation should be such as would place Bombay in the position she ought to occupy at this great World's Fair. (Applause.)

Mr. Macfarlane.—I take it that the outcome of what you have suggested is that Government should appoint a member of the service.

The Chairman.—A man who has little else to do. Mr. Gordon has already told us that it is impossible for any man, without devoting a large portion of his time, to do the matter justice. A mercantile gentleman could not well spare the time.

Mr. Macfarlane.—Very well; let us pass a resolution, expressing that while we very much regret that Mr. Thorburn has at this late stage considered himself bound to resign the office of President to which he was appointed by Government, we think that Government, in order that Bombay may be fitly represented at this Exhibition, should appoint in his place a gentleman in Government service, who would be able to give the whole of his time to the work.

Mr. Wood.—That amounts to the appointment of a Special Commissioner.

Mr. Macfarlane.—It strikes me that would be the best thing to do.

Mr. Bedarkar remarked that the Committee had the function of appointing a secretary rested with them, and that of appointing a president with the Government.

Mr. Macfarlane.—Before we exercise the function of appointing a secretary, we ought to try and persuade Mr. Gordon to hold on.

Mr. Bedar

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned special general meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C. I. E., presiding. There were also present—Mr. Anundrao Narayen Vasudeo, Drs. H. J. Blanc, T. Blaney, P. C. DeSouza; Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, G. Cotton, Dinanath Raghunath Khote, Goculdas Jugmohundas, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Khan Bahadur Sheikh Hyder Cassum, Messrs. Joomabhoy Lalljee, Kaikhusroo Nowrojee Kabrajee, D. S. Kemp, Kharshedjee Nusserwanjee Servai, J. Macfarlane, Lieut.-Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. Mirza Husan Khan, Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, E. F. Underwood, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, and Vensyekrao Ramchunder Luxmonjee.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Dr. DeSouza said that before the regular business was proceeded with, he wished to say a few words by way of a personal explanation in reference to his absence for some time past from meetings of the Corporation, in consequence of continued ill health. He thought that it was due to the Corporation to make this explanation, as he knew too well what vexation and annoyance were experienced by members when they came from long distances to attend the meeting and had to go away for want of a quorum. If, therefore, his absence had caused any inconvenience, he would take that opportunity to offer the amplest apology.

PROPOSED TRANSFER OF POLICE CHARGES.

The first business for the consideration of the Corporation was the report of the committee appointed to consider what departments of administration the Municipality should ask Government to hand over for management, and how the various outstanding claims of the Municipality against Government should be settled. The body of the report has already appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said that on the last occasion the first portion of the committee's report was adopted by them; and now he would move the adoption of the second head of the report, which related to the police charges under the scheme of self-government promulgated by H. E. the Viceroy, it had been recorded that the Municipalities having no voice or control whatever in the management of the police, it was but fair that such of the Municipalities that did contribute largely towards the maintenance of the police force, should be relieved of the expenditure, which should not entirely be borne by the Government. In the letter which the Corporation had received on the subject of the proposed transfer of charges the Government suggested that the Municipality should pay an equivalent for the amount of the police charges to be taken over by them. Now, the committee in their report requested the Government to relieve them entirely of the police charges, and to demand no equivalent for the amount. The committee took their stand, among others things, upon the following grounds:—That the burden of maintaining the police in any place could not be equitably laid on the Municipal funds. That the duty of maintaining the police was the first function of Government, and the charge, like that for the army, should be provided by them out of the general revenues.

Colonel Merewether here rose to say that he wished to draw the attention of the Chairman to the fact that there was again no quorum that afternoon. It was a fortunate circumstance that the previous meeting having been adjourned for want of a quorum, they could now transact business without it.

Dr. Blanc said that the names of the absentees might be published again, as they had been done on the last occasion in the *Bombay Gazette*.

Mr. Nowrojee asked if Col. Merewether would suggest a remedy for the evil. The speaker then proceeded to quote from a Government resolution stating that no expenditure was incurred by Municipalities on the police, except in Bombay and some of the Sind municipal towns, as well as in Poona and Ahmednuggur where special constables were paid for by the Municipality, and in Surat, where a punitive force had been maintained at the cost of the city. The principle of Government defraying the police charges was not only maintained in this Presidency, but also in the Presidency of Bengal. The principle was quite a fair one, it being the paramount duty of the state to maintain the police for the protection of the lives and property of its subjects. The committee were quite right in saying that it was not fair to single out the Bombay Municipality for defraying three-fourths of the police expenditure, and that, too, without being entrusted with the control and management of the force. One result of their having no voice in the management of the police was that Government had, from time to time, largely enhanced the expenditure, and it must be in the recollection of the Corporation that in 1875, shortly after the Mahomedan riots, the expenditure was increased by nearly Rs. 30,000. Though many years had elapsed since the enhancement was made to maintain a sort of punitive post in Bombay to prevent recurrence of such disturbances, it had not yet been abolished. There were a number of charges, called police contingent charges, which were claimed by Government. On this subject the Town Council had resolved on the 3rd May, 1881, "that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform Government that the report of the Controller of Municipal accounts shows that the police contingent charges, which, in the opinion of this Council, should be defrayed by the Municipality, include many items which should properly be debited to law and justice charges; and that in the case of some other items the propriety of throwing the charge on Municipal funds is, to say the least, doubtful. That the Town Council are further given to understand that certain fines are recovered in police courts to meet contingent expenses, and that if the Municipality are called upon to defray the expenses they have a claim to those fines." With these remarks, Mr. Nowrojee proposed "that with reference to the Government Resolution No. 795, Financial Department, dated the 28th February last, on the subject of local self-government, sub head No. 2 of the report of the committee now before the meeting, be approved; and that Government be asked to relieve the Municipality of the charges for the maintenance of the police force of Bombay and to provide for the same out of the provincial revenues."

Mr. Dinanath R. Khote, in seconding the proposition, said that if they succeeded in their endeavours to induce Government to take a favourable view of their representation with regard to the police charges, the advantage to the Municipality would be great. But if they met with a repulse, they could do nothing more than bow to the decision of the Government. But at the same time they would have the inward satisfaction of having done their duty. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Blanc said it would be very nice, indeed, if they could find somebody to pay for the police. But he thought the question raised by Mr. Nowrojee was not actually beforce the Corporation. The question referred to them by Government was that, instead of paying for the police, they should pay an equivalent amount for schools or hospitals or such other congenial institutions. The speaker thought that the Government had no intention whatever of defraying the expenses of the police from the provincial fund. Therefore, as far as the point raised by Mr. Nowrojee went, the discussion was *ultra vires*. Dr. Blanc said that he had expected to see Mr. Geary at the meeting, but in his absence he would refer to a memorandum written by him. He need not say that he entirely agreed with Mr. Geary's memorandum, which gave the view of a man of business who knew his business. Mr. Geary very properly stated that it was perfectly idle to expect that the Government would accede to the request that they would relieve the Municipality of the police expenditure. And Mr. Geary had based his objection on the very statement of the Government of India, when they introduced the scheme of local self-government, that the large Municipalities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras should be relieved of the police charges on consideration of their taking over such other charges as they might like to administer. Such were the words of the Government of India, and therefore, "the proposition that the Corporation shall undertake to relieve the taxpayers of the amount of the present police rate, can in no sense be regarded as compliance with the proposal of the Government of India." Dr. Blanc said that this argument which appeared in Mr. Geary's memorandum had struck him most forcibly. It was not fair that the tax-payers of Bombay should be relieved at the expense of the poor overburdened ryots. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Nowrojee, interrupting the above speaker, said that they did not ask for the relief simply with the desire of saving the Municipal exchequer of a certain sum of money, but their request was based upon the fact that other Municipalities of the Presidency were not made to pay for the police, and they asked that the same rule should be followed with regard to the Bombay Municipality.

Mr. Kemp.—That is not at all the question before us.

Dr. Blanc said that Mr. Nowrojee would have an opportunity of giving a reply. They should bear in mind the fact that Calcutta and Madras, equally with Bombay, were obliged to pay for their police. They must not compare Bombay with small villages throughout the Presidency, where the police was represented by the patel, and the patel by the peon. Bombay, the first city in India, should not expect that her police should be maintained out of the provincial funds. The question before them was to see what institutions they should take up as an equivalent for the police. There was a very wide sphere of usefulness lying before the Corporation, and it would be wiser for them to look to the question of local self-government in a true and practical spirits. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Mr. Cursetjee N. Servai said the recommendation which the committee had made was based upon a misconception of a most important point. It was supposed that the Government of India had made over to the provincial funds large amounts of revenue, and on this supposition it was urged that the local Government must deal with the Municipality in the same manner. In other words, the Municipality must be relieved of the police charges without being required to take over expenditure to an equal extent under other heads. Now, he begged to impress clearly on their mind that no large revenue had been made over by the Imperial Government to the provincial funds in the sense of gifts. As a matter of fact, revenues or allotments had been assigned only in order to meet expenditure to a corresponding extent, simultaneously transferred to the provincial services. And verily the Government of India could not wisely do otherwise. The object of the decentralization scheme from imperial to provincial, and from provincial to municipal funds, was to secure greater economy with more sympathetic and efficient administration of the heads of transfers. It would be a violation of this object to give away the imperial money without relieving the imperial services of expenditure to an equal extent. A grant of that nature was simply a gift, and the local Government that received it would be enjoying it at the cost and sacrifice of the tax-payers of the other presidencies. All that they could reasonably ask was to be treated by the local Government in the same manner in which it had been treated in its turn by the Imperial Government. Thus, if they wished to transfer the police charge to the local Government, they should, at the same time, made over to the Government the amount saved to them by the transfer, or (which amounted to the same thing), relieve the local Government of some charge to an equal extent under some other heads. Their unwillingness to carry out the latter part of the arrangement amounted to nothing less than asking a gift from the local Government, nothing less than seeking to benefit themselves at the cost of their fellow-tax-payers in the mofussil. Such a demand was altogether one-sided and unfair, and they could not entertain any reasonable hope of its being accepted. The fact that other Municipalities in the districts did not pay for their police charges, if it yielded an argument, it did so against, rather than in favour of, the proposal of the committee. Bombay was necessarily the most advanced Municipality, and instead of its taking an example from the backward Municipalities it had to furnish an example to them. He (Mr. Servai) held that the police was a Municipal concern, though for the peculiar circumstances of the government of the country the control over the executive had to be retained in the hands of the Government. Mr. Nowrojee had cited to them cases of some Municipalities in Bengal which had ceased to bear charges on account of their police since the promulgation of the recent orders of the Government of India. These cases were not at all to the point, unless Mr. Nowrojee could show that these Municipalities had benefited from a pecuniary point of view. If a compensatory arrangement had been made between these Municipalities on the one side and the Bengal Government on the other, then these cases would stand against him.

Mr. Macfarlane said he was sorry with Dr. Blanc that Mr. Geary was not present at the meeting to speak in support of his minute. The speaker concurred very much in what Mr. Geary had said in his minute. He thought that every Municipality should pay for its own police, and it struck him that it was a very poor argument indeed to say that they should be relieved of the charge because Government said that certain Municipalities did not pay for the police. If they could not have the administration of the police in their own hands, in consequence of existing circumstances, that did not strike him as any particular reason why they should not, therefore, pay for it. It was quite possible that a time might come when they might not only have to pay for the police, but also have the power to control that body. (Hear, hear.) But if they did not pay in some shape for the police, they made the possibility of having a control of the police more remote than ever. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Kemp said the proposal to relieve the Municipality of the police charge was an infatuated idea. They asked for local self-government and yet they repudiated the responsibility of such government. The position taken up by the committee in their report was quite untenable, because if the Municipality of Bombay wished to have a police for their defence, they should also pay for it. The people of the mofussil should not be made to pay for the police of the city, as the safety and good order of this city was a matter of great indifference to them.

Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas said the main point was whether they should pay for the police over which they had no control. (Hear, hear.) He quoted a resolution of the Government of India which stated that the only function which the Municipalities discharged in regard to the police was the provision of funds. Mr. Kemp was now asking the whole or a portion of the cost of the police. The Municipality exercised no control over the police, and could not, therefore, be expected to take any special interest in the maintenance of the force. The resolution further stated that the Municipalities could have no sympathy with a department over which they had no control, and in which they had no direct interest or immediate responsibility. Was there any room for a clear enunciation of the principle on which the Government of India had offered to take over the police charge in lieu of other charges, to an equal extent. The speaker contended that they would be quite right, under the Government resolution, in asking Government to relieve them of the poice charge.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee said that he should have gladly given his vote in favour of the Municipality paying for the police, if they had at the same time been invested with the control of that body. (Hear, hear.) He could not bring himself to become a silent paymaster without having any voice or vote in the administration of the department for which the payment was made. One remark made by Mr. Geary in his able minute seemed to have been overlooked, namely, that the police expenses in England were borne by the local Municipalities. Mr. Kabrajee said that he did not know, as Mr. Geary had omitted to mention, whether the Municipalities in England had not also the control of the police in their hands. The question raised by Mr. Nowrojee was simply one of principle, and in asking Government to relieve them of the police expenditure they were not asking for a gift, but a concession to an equitable right, which the Government of India itself seemed to favour. It would be a very valuable concession granted to the Municipalities of the police in their own hands. (Hear, hear.) He thought the Corporation was tolerably competent to manage and control the police. But if the Government were of opinion that the time had not yet arrived for making over the department to their control, surely they could say, with equal justice, that it was not for them to pay for the police until that time. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Muncherjee C. Murzban said the complaint originally was that the Government made them pay for a department over which they had no control. Now, the Government simply wished to remove the cause of the complaint by asking them to pay for the police themselves, and asked the Municipality to pay an equivalent amount for maintaining some other institutions.

Mr. Nowrojee, in his reply, stated that they asked for the relief on the principle on which the government of the presidency had hitherto been conducted, namely, that it was the primary duty of Government to pay for the police employed for the protection of life and property. It would be seen, therefore, that they did not want to seek the relief from selfish motives, but that their proposal accorded with the policy of Government. It was said that the Municipality of Bombay was prosperous. Was that a reason why they should be singled out to pay a penalty for their very prosperity? (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Mr. Nowrojee's proposition being put to the meeting, the members were found to be equally divided. A poll was then taken, with the result that the proposition was carried by the casting vote of the Chairman.

The following was the result of the poll:—

Against the proposition.—Dr. Blanc, Col. Merewether, Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cotton, Sheik Hyder Cassum, Kemp, Macfarlane, Mirza Hussan Khan, Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, and N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

For the proposition.—Dr. Blaney, Messrs. Raghunath Narayan Khote, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Dinanath Razhunath Khote, Goculdas Jugmohundas, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Joomabhoy Lalljee, Kaikhusroo Nowrojee Kabrajee, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Vandrawundas Pushotumdas, and Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxmonjee.

The meeting then adjourned.

FOAMING AT THE MOUTH.

We yesterday quoted some remarks from the *Englishman* under the above heading. In its next issue our contemporary continues in the following strain:—"We pointed out yesterday the important part which the Anglo-Indian community together with the British army in India, might be expected to play in case of a war between the parties of order and anarchy, the Crown and the proletariate, in England. There is little room for doubt that it is a sense of the extent to which the power of the Crown is increased by the existence of the army and community, and of the crushing effect with which they would strike in, should such a conflict ever arise, that really lies at the bottom of the hypocritical cry of India for the Indians. The British army in India is, in fact, the only available reserve of importance which the Crown possesses; and it is a reserve which would be at least twice as powerful as any trained force the Crown could dispose of at home, where in case of a civil war the army would hardly suffice for garrison purposes. With proper preparation, the Anglo-Indian community would be able to spare at least forty thousand men in an emergency, for with such preparation they ought to be able to raise at least thirty thousand volunteers to maintain British authority here. These forty thousand men, on reaching British shores, would all be available as a moving force; and their arrival would mean the immediate collapse of the most formidable rebellion.

That the men who are steadily, if not ostensibly, working towards a republic at home, are blind to these facts, is not to be supposed for a moment. They are keenly sensible of their overwhelming importance, and admit it, in a cryptic way, when they talk of the foreign possessions of England as retarding the progress of domestic reform. They know perfectly well that the cutting adrift of India and the colonies would mean the reduction of the British army to half its present dimensions: and they know equally well that such a reduction of the British army would mean the complete annihilation of even the potential influence of the Crown and the landed aristocracy, as a factor in politics.

This, and this alone, with all but the mere dupes of Radicalism, is the true motive of the cry of India for the Indians. For Messrs. Chamberlain and Co. really care no more about India or the Indians than they do about Mars or its inhabitants. The determination to crush the spirit of ascendancy which they attribute to Anglo-Indians, arises from a conviction that in crushing that spirit they would be dealing a blow at Imperialism. In resisting that determination, the British community in India will not only be upholding their own interests and honour, but fighting the cause of order and the constitution at home.

Lord Ripon came out to this country, not to promote the interests of its people, but to fight the battle of his party at home, and he is doing it with a magnificent contempt for all minor considerations, whether the prosperity of India, the honour of England, or the interests of his countrymen. He may be a patriot after his own lights. They all are. But it is patriotism of the school that calls property plunder and considers prestige a reproach."

THE ARMITAGE BROTHERS CASE.

Many of our readers will remember the outcry which was raised in Ceylon, on its becoming known that the principals in the firm of Armitage Brothers had been granted first-class certificates in the Insolvent Court. It was not then generally believed that the case would be referred to the Supreme Court. It has been so referred, and the judgment of the higher Court has been given. We read in the *Ceylon Times* of October 9 that "there was some little excitement yesterday in the District Court of Colombo with reference to this well-known case. Mr. Advocate Browne formally moved, on behalf of the opposing Banks, that certificates in the form R. should issue, under the 152nd section of the Insolvency Ordinance, against both the Insolvents, and that the said Banks should be declared creditors of the Insolvents. The motion was allowed. An hour or two after, Mr. C. C. Armitage, accompanied by Mr. Geo. Vanderspar, came into Court, and Mr. Withers, addressing the Judge, requested that the judgment of the Supreme Court might be read to him. This met with some opposition from Mr. Browne, who had just before this been making a request to the Judge to sign the orders and certificates he had just made in the case. Mr. Browne asked that his matter be disposed of first. Mr. Withers said that, before the papers were signed, he should like to be satisfied of the statement contained in the paper that Mr. C. C. Armitage was a debtor of the C. M. Bank to the extent of Rs. 77,490. After some discussion, the upshot of the matter was that the operative part of the Judgment of the Supreme Court was read to Mr. C. C. Armitage, whereupon Mr. Withers informed the Court that Mr. Armitage's Surety, Mr. Vanderspar, had brought him up to hear the order of the Supreme Court. Mr. C. C. Armitage then left the Court, but as he was stepping into his carriage he was arrested by a Fiscal's peon upon a writ, dated 30th August, 1883. About 2-30 p. m., Mr. Withers again came into Court, and addressing the District Judge, said he wished to call the attention of the Judge to the fact that his client had been brought into Court by virtue of a warrant, dated 30th August; which writ the learned advocate proceeded to read. A long discussion ensued as to the validity of the writ, Mr. Withers contending that the writ was discharged, while Mr. Browne insisted that the writ was not discharged, but was only held in suspense. The District Judge seemed inclined to hold that the writ was discharged, and said that in that case those who had been instrumental in causing Mr. C.C. Armitage to be arrested when he had come up in pursuance of an order of the Court would be deemed guilty of contempt. Mr. L. F. Liesching, the Fiscal, was at once sent for and questioned as to whether he knew of the existence of the writ before this date, and as to whether he was aware of the fact that the writ was discharged. Mr. Liesching said that he never knew of the existence of the writ before this day, and that it was only put into his hands half-an-hour ago by Mr. De Saram, on whose urgent representations he caused it to be served at once; and that he was perfectly ignorant of the fact that the writ had been discharged. An affidavit to this effect was at once made by Mr. Liesching. After further discussion, the District Judge said he was strongly of opinion that Mr. C. C. Armitage should be discharged, but he was unwilling to act hastily in a matter of such importance. If an arrangement could be made whereby Mr. Armitage might be kept, by consent of all parties, in confinement without being sent to a common jail, till he had decided on the points raised, he would acquiesce in any such arrangement. He would give them some little time to consider the matter. Mr. Berwick then left the Bench. About 15 minutes after the Judge sent to inquire if any arrangement had been come to, and that such arrangements having been made, he immediately mounted the Bench and ordered Mr. C. C. Armitage to be discharged. We believe that fresh writs were immediately taken out against the person of Mr. C. C. Armitage."

We hear that telegraphic news has been received in Madras to the effect that the Armitages have absconded.—*Madras Mail.*

THE INTRODUCTION OF INDUSTRIES INTO INDIA.

Mr. D. S. White delivered a lecture on the above subject to a large gathering of natives in Pacheappa's Hall, on the 13th instant, at the request of the Triplicane Literary Society. The Hon'ble G. N. Gajapathi Row occupied the chair. Sir T. Madava Row and the Hon'ble Mir Humayoon Jah Bahadoor, were also present.

After some preliminary remarks, Mr. White said: What he wished to see carried out in this country was the introduction of new industries by the formation of companies, but they ought not to be forth. A very large number of young men who had been educated would readily find employment by the formation of these companies, and besides that, if the companies were formed, they would lead to the investment of capital, and the investment of capital by the middle class meant that those people would be able to maintain their middle position, or position of respectability. Moreover, it would lead people to habits of economy and thrift. In fact a vast sphere of employment would be opened to the population if these industries were introduced by the formation of companies. Mr. White then alluded to the order issued by the Government of India, on the report of the Famine Commission, in which the Governor General said that if these industries were introduced into India, the Government might readily help in getting out skilled labour, and these skilled laborers would be able to afford instruction in this country. This was not depending on Government. Where people depended on Government for employment, and obtained that employment, they simply consumed a portion of the taxes, but it that portion of the taxes were expended in getting out skilled labour from England, to instruct people here, it would improve the position of the people, and the revenue. At the same time Mr. White did not mean always to get out skilled labour; he would do so only at the beginning. He thought Government should assist young men from this country to go to England, and study there, and to return again with the necessary skill to benefit the country to which they belong. As to the industries, Mr. White said: "You know that the cotton industry has been introduced into this city and into Bombay. In Bombay to a large extent. It has also been introduced into other parts of India. All the people I have met who have been connected with the cotton industry tell me that the profits are really very large. Then there is another industry which I should like much to see introduced into the country, viz., the establishment of mills for grinding flour. Indian wheat, it is said, is considered the finest in the world, and there was an enormous trade going on in Bombay in wheat from Australia. It was astonishing that very same wheat which is proceed into flour in England, and sent out again to this country. But there are other grains in the country, which may be very beneficial to the population, converted into flour. There is ragi. And now we pay a very large price for what is called corn flour and perhaps some of us are aware that that corn flour is nothing but the flour of mukkacholum" Mr. White was no opponent of the machine system. It was a very good thing, and he believed that in this country, where labour was so cheap, and products so great, if companies were established, and these industries worked, India would be able to compete with the other countries of the world. Then again a company might be formed for the expression of oil, which everybody consumed, and what was not consumed might be converted into soap and candies. And there was another industry: the fish industry. They knew very well that the sea contained an enormous quantity of food, which would support a very large number of the population. He had been to the Great Fisheries Exhibition in London, and he was told that the only people English fishermen could learn anything from were the Chinese, whose contrivances were in many respects superior to every other in the world. In this country fish was most unfortunately, simply a luxury for those people did not know how to cure the fish so as to make it acceptable to the bulk of the population. If a company were established here, not only for the purpose of curing fish, but for getting out skilled even from England who would teach how to cure fish, there would be no limit to the trade. There was another industry. In this country of course, many people did not wear boots, but when he went to England Mr. White was amazed to find that by the improved machinery introduced, one man and one boy were able to produce a gross of boots a day. He would like to see more people in this country wearing shoes, and if they did, they would not hear of so many lives lost by snake-bite (laughter). If they wished to introduce these industries into country, they had the advantage of cheap labour. They might not have coal, but that did not matter, as an immense stimulus would be given to growing fuel. In carrying out the industries, India could, besides exporting raw produce, export manufactured articles, and complete with other countries. Mr. White continued:—If you wish to compete with other countries, you must go in strongly for steam and machinery. Mr. White next alluded to the jutkas used about the streets of Madras. No respectable person cared to enter them. Somebody should invent a better vehicle. He was very much struck indeed with the light and elegant tramway in Bombay, and it would pay, he believed, if a tramway company were established here. He was aware that a tramway company fail here before, but so did a company fail in Bombay. But the present one in Bombay was started on better principles. In bringing his lecture to a close, Mr. White said: I have concluded any address and I must thank you for listening to me. I only hope that what I have said will lead to something good, and that some wealthy gentlemen will give their attention to this matter, and that before very long we shall see companies formed in this country, in Madras and elsewhere.—*Madras Mail.*

BENGAL.

The Calcutta Small Cause Court.—Since the removal of the restrictions in connection with the Procedure of the new Act by the Local Government the business of the Calcutta Small Cause Court is said to have heavily increased, consequent on the increase in the number of suits instituted during the last three months, especially in August and September last. The number of suits instituted during the period may be estimated at an average of 175 per diem, or 4,550 a month, excluding Sunday, and about 9,100 in two months. The financial result of the operation of the new Act during the period have also been successful, and are said to have nearly made up the deficiencies of the previous months.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

New Wesleyan Chapel at Negapatam.—A telegram from Nacapatam, Oct. 15, to the *Madras Times*, states:—"The very interesting and impressive ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Wesleyan Chapel by Mrs. Little terminated at 5-40. The Rev. Mr. Little, District Chairman, and the Rev. Mr. Thompson took active part in the proceedings. There was a large attendance notwithstanding the rain."

Deaths in Madras.—From the 6th to the 12th instant, 6 East Indians, 5 Native Christians, 227 Hindus, and 23 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 271 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 276. The deaths are thus classified: 42 from small-pox, 2 from measles, 51 from fever, 20 from dysentery, 11 from diarrhœa, and 134 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 35·4 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 36·2 per 1,000 per annum.

Government Middle Schools.—We understand that the Director of Public Instruction will recommend the withdrawal of Government from the direct control of Middle Schools in Local Fund Circles, and the transference of their management to the Local Fund Boards concerned, and that it has been proposed to Government that such an arrangement be carried out from the 1st of April next, the Government merely contributing towards the maintenance of such schools the grant-in-aid to which they are entitled under the rules of the Grant-in-Aid Code. Should the Local Fund Boards concerned decline to take up the management of such schools, and no private bodies be found willing to come forward for the purpose, the Director recommends that they be closed. If this proposal be carried out, about forty schools will be affected by it, but as the majority of them are of a very elementary character, and are mostly used by official classes who will, no doubt, speedily make other provisions for their children's education, it is not thought likely that the progress of middle education will receive any very material check thereby, especially as the Local Fund Schools are now rapidly being formed in different parts of the presidency under the operation of the Grant-in-Aid system. The supervision of these petty schools would be a considerable amount of work upon the inspecting officers of the Educational Department which, in the opinion of the Director, might be better utilized in other more important work in the department, and it is mainly on this ground, we understand that the proposed arrangement is advocated.—*Madras Times.*

Madras Imports and Exports.—The total value of imports during the month of September amounted to Rs. 24,39,617, the chief items being—cotton twist Rs. 760,509; drugs Rs. 45,571; gold thread Rs. 75,241; grain Rs. 29,973; hardware Rs. 46,198; hides and skins Rs. 44,231; malt liquors Rs. 30,801; metals Rs. 326,870; piece-goods Rs. 12,79,068; raw silk Rs. 183,418; spirits Rs. 50,827; stationery Rs. 33,454; timber Rs. 34,693; wines and liquors Rs. 40,657; sundries and miscellaneous Rs. 221,826. The total value of exports amounted to Rs. 2,805,947, the chief being—cotton Rs. 497,630; hides and skins Rs. 13,22,509; cotton piece-goods Rs. 130,851; seeds Rs. 18,334; sugar Rs. 97,540; jaggery Rs. 43,714; coffee Rs. 10,333; miscellaneous, Rs. 86,232. The increase in merchandise imported, over the same period last year, is Rs. 404,096, and in bullion Rs. 18,219. The decrease in exported merchandise amounts to Rs. 1,12,744, and in bullion Rs. 15,688. The increase in revenue custom is shown at Rs. 7,684; in import tonnage at Rs. 4,337; and in export tonnage at Rs. 8,283.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB AND OUDH.

A Month in the Mofussil.—Under this head "European," writing to the Lahore paper, tells an extraordinary story of his experiences in the mofussil. He turned a Mussulman youth out of a relative's compound, and a conspiracy was then got up against him. "The youth appeared in Court with a gash on his leg, several bruises, and his clothes covered with blood—*or something of the same colour.* Presently the Magistrate made his appearance—a Bengali Baboo. I at once opened proceedings against my cruel assailant for murder or attempted murder, &c., of my maternal and paternal great-grand-fathers and mothers, the case was transferred to the Joint-Magistrate's Court. The following day the case was tried by the Joint-Magistrate. The statement, on oath, of the complainant amounted to this—On such and such a day, at such and such an hour, he was passing our bungalow on the public road, when I wantonly rushed out, seized him, dragged him into the bungalow, tied him to a pillar, and with a large *bas* (bamboo) unmercifully belaboured him. My wife and sister were kneeling down on the ground, beseeching me to desist, and begging me not to murder the man. My wife's blood was flying about in all directions. Finally, the complainant fainted and was carried away by his relations and those who rescued him. He showed the gash on his leg and the blood on his clothes as proof, and wound up by stating that he had two hundred and odd witnesses, standing outside the Court, ready to swear to the correctness of his statement, as they all had witnessed the assault. A goodly number of his witnesses were loyals—i.e. descendants of the Prophet, and hoary-headed old Mullas in charge of mosques. My one solitary witness for the defence (the bearer) commenced his evidence, when the Magistrate said he would go no further, for the case, as it is disbelieved all the evidence for the prosecution—the gash on complainant's leg was not the result of a blow, but had been recently branded with a hot iron while if the complainant had been bound to a pillar, in the manner described by three-fourths of his witnesses, it would have been a matter of impossibility to strike him where he bore marks. The Magistrate concluded by saying that, if a large, powerful man, had wished to give a man like complainant a thrashing, it would not at all have been necessary to tie him. He dismissed the case. But the natives were not done with me yet. I got the information that they intended to *lathi* me—a favourite mode of revenue in Behar. It consists in hiring a powerful gang of men, armed with iron-shod bamboos, to beat you within an inch of your life. In fact sometimes they go the whole hog, and murder. I immediately telegraphed to Rodda and Co. for a bull-dog. And was determined that, if they tackled me, it would be the last European they would *lathi*. My last day's stay arrived. At 4 o'clock the next morning, by the merest chance, I was awakened and to find myself and my wife on two cots in the centre of an empty room! I sang out to my relative in the next room, and he found himself and his wife in the same condition. Everything was gone. Chests-of-drawers, boxes, trunks, clocks, lamps, &c., &c. There were only the bedsteads left! *We had been drugged.* Anyhow, clothes or no clothes, I had to start. Some days after this some *budmashes* of the name of Ram, sang a song to me, which led me to believe that in this country, where labour was so cheap, and products so great, if companies were established, and these industries worked, India would be able to compete with the other countries of the world. Then again a company might be formed for the expression of oil, which everybody consumed, and what was not consumed might be converted into soap and candies. And there was another industry: the fish industry. They knew very well that the sea contained an enormous quantity of food, which would support a very large number of the population. He had been to the Great Fisheries Exhibition in London, and he was told that the only people English fishermen could learn anything from were the Chinese, whose contrivances were in many respects superior to every other in the world. In this country fish was most unfortunately, simply a luxury for those people did not know how to cure the fish so as to make it acceptable to the bulk of the population. If a company were established here, not only for the purpose of curing fish, but for getting out skilled even from England who would teach how to cure fish, there would be no limit to the trade. There was another industry. 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He was very much struck indeed with the light and elegant tramway in Bombay, and it would pay, he believed, if a tramway company were established here. He was aware that a tramway company fail here before, but so did a company fail in Bombay. But the present one in Bombay was started on better principles. In bringing his lecture to a close, Mr. White said: I have concluded any address and I must thank you for listening to me. I only hope that what I have said will lead to something good, and that some wealthy gentlemen will give their attention to this matter, and that before very long we shall see companies formed in this country, in Madras and elsewhere.—*Madras Mail.*

LORD COLERIDGE IN AMERICA.

Sir James Hannen, Mr. Charles Russell, M.P., and Lord Coleridge's other distinguished companions on his voyage to New York, have left him, and the Lord Chief Justice is travelling alone in the West. He arrived at Chicago on Sunday from Niagara. On Tuesday night he was entertained at a banquet at Chicago, as the guest of the bar and the principal citizens. The company numbered over 350, and Lord Coleridge had an enthusiastic reception. A *Daily News* correspondent says:—

Hitherto he has triumphantly resisted the persistent siege of newspaper interviewers. One successful craftsman eluded the outer and inner guard and actually spoke with the Lord Chief Justice, but he got nothing out of him except a few bland smiles, which figure largely in his account of the interview. In these circumstances personal accounts of Chicago's guest are confined to his outer appearance.

Here is a dazzling word-picture, as drawn at second hand, of Lord Coleridge at Niagara:—"He stood for an hour," says the *Chicago Tribune*, "in mute admiration, lost to everything but the gigantic grandeur of the imposing scene before him. When spoken to he replied, 'I can say nothing. I am overpowed by the sublime magnificence.'"

Lord Coleridge this morning visited one of the great packing houses, and witnessed the whole process of turning pigs into pork. Being further invited to initiation into the manner of the manufacture of sausages, he politely but firmly declined, "I think I have seen enough for one day," he said, "the line must be drawn somewhere. Let us rule it at sausages."

Immediately upon his arrival in New York two detectives were unostentatiously placed in his suite. This was done in consequence of some rabid Fenian threats, though scarcely as a matter of serious precaution. These gentlemen have since closely accompanied him, but their office has proved a sinecure. The visit has perhaps hardly excited so much popular attention as was anticipated, but everywhere the appearance of the Lord Chief Justice has been heartily greeted.

MR. BARNUM'S AMBASSADOR.

Not two years ago London lost its head about "Jumbo," and gave Mr. Barnum the best advertisement he ever had in his life. In spite of the tears of a mourning nation, Mr. Barnum vowed that even a consideration of £100,000 down would be no inducement to return him. Having heard that it was Mr. Barnum's intention to bring Jumbo and a portion of his establishment over here in the autumn, and that Her Majesty's Threatre had been taken for the "show," we made some inquiries, and our correspondent was lucky enough to see Mr. Davis, the representative here of Mr. Barnum and his firm.

"It was with some awe," says our correspondent, "that I approached Mr. Davis. I looked upon him as some modern Asmodeus who lifted off all roofs alike in his never ending search after the curiosities of the world. But I found him, like all really great men, modest and unassuming. He talked of giants as an ordinary man would of the weather, and dwarfs he declared were 'really quite a drug in the market.' His writing-table was strewn with numerous papers, correspondence, mysterious cablegrams, containing perhaps instructions to purchase the latest thing in European monsters, an order for a dozen lions, or a score of elephants. Ranged on the mantelpiece, reposing gracefully against a small pier glass, was a long row of photographs of all sizes and of all colours, some evidently taken under an Eastern sun and others in the murkiness of a London studio. There were a few giants, including Chang, the king of latter-day Anaks, and a couple of dwarfs of no particular notoriety. Jumbo occupied the place of honour, and he was admirably set off by a professional beauty on either side of him, with an admiring eye for each. Half-a-dozen freaks of nature, not in the least repulsive, such as a two-headed child, a hairy boy, a bearded lady, a tattooed Greek, and so on, made up the collection. I could not restrain an exclamation of surprise at this admirable gallery. 'Oh! my dear sir, that is nothing to what I could show you. A mere *bagatelle*, I assure you.' I gazed with increased respect upon my host and looked round furtively for any signs of a monstrosity concealed under the table or the couch. Reassured, however, by the offer of an extremely good cigar, I proceeded to explain to Mr. Davis the object of my visit, and we chatted pleasantly for some time. 'You ask me,' said he, 'whether Jumbo is to re-visit his native heath—shores, I mean. Well, I fancy I am not far wrong in saying that if we can get a good "location"—you call it a pitch—we shall bring not only Jumbo, but a dozen or twenty of "our staff" of elephants with him. The baby elephant will also be included in the "show," and such a thing has never been seen in European before. In all we have thirty elephants—the greatest collection in the world. They are trained to perform the most difficult tricks, and all work together in the greatest harmony. Such a show, I fancy, you have never had here before; but, as I said before, it all depends upon securing a good "location." If successful, over they come in November. We should engage a large orchestra and bring, perhaps, a few other attractions, such as would be likely to draw. But we are sure that thousands would flock to see their old friend Jumbo, and then you know a promise is a promise, and Mr. Barnum never breaks his word. Of course we could not make a longer stay than twelve or fourteen weeks, without another invitation.'

"Mr. Davis is 'a mighty hunter, and his prey is man;' a diplomatist whose missions are as delicate as those of Mr. Errington. And woe be to that unfortunate who differs extravagantly from his fellow beings—for Barnum's show is his fate sooner or later! Our conversation, therefore, soon turned upon the methods by which he made conquests worthy of Alexander, and filled the genial soul of Mr. Barnum with joy. 'I come,' said he, 'to London three times a year in fact, I generally spend nine months of the year here and in Europe, travelling from one country to another, visiting all the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 19.

THE returns of the Bank of England published yesterday are of a favorable character. The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities which stood at 42 per cent. last week is now 44 per cent.' This is due to a decrease of about £700,000 in the bills discounted, which now stand at £20,100,000. The reserve of notes and bullion have fallen £100,000 and £300,000 respectively. In the open market three months' Indian bills are discountable at ⅞ and four months' at ¾ per cent. below the Bank rate. There is no change in the value of any of the Stock Exchange securities. Bank shares are unaltered. Orientals £11 ; Chartereds £23 10s ; Mercantiles £17 ; Hongkongs £57.

In the general Produce market there is no change in the prices of Wheat or Seeds.

The Manchester market is quiet but steady

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed steady. Surats and arrivals quiet. Sales 10,000 bales, of which 1,500 bales Surats. Prices remain unchanged. In New York Mid-Uplands on the spot show no alteration, but "futures" for the month of January have advanced to 10·86 cents.—a rise of 13 points. The figures to date are given below :

	1883	1882	1881
Total receipts up to Wednesday	874,000	830,000	892,000
Thursday's receipts	40,000	40,000	34,000
Total since 1st Sept.	914,000	870,000	926,000

Exchange is firm without any quotable change of importance. Looking at the strong position of Silver and other surroundings we are inclined to look for higher rates later on. Owing to the late heavy rains, however, business is likely to be seriously retarded for some time to come, for many of the up-country roads which were just being opened for traffic are again closed.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 21-32d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7 19-32d.
Do. three months' sight	1s. 7 13-16d.
Credits, do. do.	1s. 7 29-32d.
France do. do.	Frcs. 2·09½

GOVERNMENT PAPER dull. Four per cents Rs. 98¼ ; 4½ per cents Rs. 102 13-16.

SHARES.—Port Cannings are in demand at the advanced rate of Rs. 405. Some Bank of Bombays have changed hands at Rs. 748¾. In Press Companies sales were effected of Bombay Cottons at Rs. 1,015 ; Forts at Rs. 2,500 ; Mofussils at Rs. 400 ; New Indians at Rs. 207½ ; Prince of Wales at Rs. 580 ; and Volkarts at Rs. 775. Mill shares opened steady, but close weak on account of unsatisfactory political telegrams received from China. Business in Alliances was done at Rs. 870 ; Bombay Uniteds at Rs. 1,005 ; Coorlas at Rs. 815 ; Dhurumseys at Rs. 510 ; Empress at Rs. 850 ; Framjee Petits at Rs. 890 ; Hindostans at Rs. 1,075 ; Jewraz Balloos at Rs. 1,120 ; Khataos at Rs. 1,030 ; Manockjee Petits at Rs. 1,325 ; Mazagons at Rs. 237½ ; Morarjees at Rs. 1,465 ex-div. ; New Great Easterns at Rs. 1,030 ; Orientals at Rs. 700 ; Prince of Wales at Rs. 320 ; Victorias at Rs. 770; and Western Indias at Rs. 935. A few Kemp and Company's shares were sold at the reduced rate of Rs. 318, and Treachers at Rs. 1,215 each.

COTTON.—The incessant showers have put a complete stop to the inquiry for spot parcels, prices for which consequently remain unaltered, but the rise in American futures, and the reports of a general rainfall in the Berars, have tended to make sellers of the new crop very firm, and prices are quoted Re. 1 per candy higher. The following telegrams have just been received :—

From Khangaum.—"Heavy rain doing serious damage to cotton ripening."

From Khangaum.—"Four inches rainfall, serious damage all round."

From Broach the telegraphic advices are :—"Few drops rain yesterday. Cloudy to-day but clearing up. No rain Bhownuggur."

Further messages are anxiously awaited.

		Per candy.
Oomrawuttee	F.G.	Rs. 177
Do.	Good	,, 171-172
Do.	F.G.F.	,, 166
Dhollera	F.G.	,, 177
Do.	Good	,, 171-172
Do.	F.G.F.	,, 164
Western	Good	,, 169
Do.	F.G.F.	,, 150-151
Dharwar Saw-ginned	F.G.F.	,, 168
Compta		,, 159
New Machine-ginned Broach	Good	,, 213 Mar.
Do. Oomrawuttee	Good	,, 183-184 Feb.-Mar.
Do. Bengal	Good	,, 150 Dec.-Jany.
Do. do	F.G.	,, 157 ,,

LINSEED AND RAPESEED remain quiet at previous quotations.

PRICE NOW NO QUOTABLE. Liverpool *via* Canal ports are stagnant. Wheat and 21s. 3d. for Cotton. The steamer "Gray" has arrived and fixed for Havre at 26s. 3d.

PIECE-GOODS.—Business in the bazaar is very much interrupted owing to the unexpected heavy rains, and the transactions are very small.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares, Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	cash bites
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		ts.
Bank of Bombay	20,000 500	all	5p. ct.	483
Bank of Bengal	42,000 500	all	5 do.	525
Bank of Madras	10,000 500	all	4 do.	340
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000 100	all	6 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320 — 250	12½	5 do.	93

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 35	790
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	£1,400	Rs. 14	405

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	2,000	1,000	500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	560
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 7½	139
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	18¾p.a.	545
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	—	Rs. 50	870
Bhownuggur Mills	4,800	100	100	...	42
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,005
BudneiraM'f'g.Co.,Ld.	1,000	—	500	...	410
Central India S. & W. Company	2,000	500	500	Rs. 30	700
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	815
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	510
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,136	500	all	Rs. 25	850
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	1,000	...	890
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	.. 20	480
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	510
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,075
HydrabadSpinningCo.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,175
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	500	...	510
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	Rs. 55	593
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,120
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	975
Khatao Manknuries	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,030
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 4	132
Madras United	950	1,000	1,000	100 p.a.	2,300
Mahalakshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	990
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,325
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	25	Rs. 12	237½
Morarjee Gocouldas	1,500	1,000	1,000	8 6	1,465xd
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,0 5
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,030
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 20	700
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 14	375
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	...	280
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	30	320
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,500
Soonderdas	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	920x
Southern India	500	50	Rs. 30	Rs. 20	505
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	770
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	935

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3·0	5 p.ct.	350
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130 14-6	do.	25
Ditto	..	£20	65-7·3	do.	73
Ditto	..	£20	21-13·1	do.	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,040
Do. New Shares	41	£18	6-5·0	do.	315

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Anchor Line steamer Britannia, 1,988 tons, Captain R. Ferriers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (8th inst.), with a cargo of timber.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain J. M. Simpson, will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Karrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. B. T. Finch, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Cumming, Lieut. and Mrs. G. Young and three children, and 60 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain W. Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, 93 horses, and the following passengers :—Mrs. Conroy, a gentleman, Mr. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. E. De Mello and five children, two mahomedan gentleman, 34 syces, and some deck.

ARRIVALS.

Vessels.	Commander.	From.
...nnia (s)	Ferriers	Moulmein, Oct. 8.
...h (s)	Rothwell	Bussorah, Oct. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Lombardy (s)	Mudie	Trieste, &c.

The steamer Euphrates, Simpson, to Kurrachee, &c., obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Nepaul, to China, &c.
Steamer Punjab, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Culna, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

Oct.	ARRIVAL.		
15	Pemba (s)	Stuart	Singapore, Sept. 27.
	Madras (s)	Liddiard	Rangoon, Oct. 6.
	City of Khios (s)	Thomas	Liverpool, Sept. 10.
	Baron Colonsay	Brokenshar	Ardrossan, June 28.

MADRAS.

Oct.	DEPARTURE.	
16	India (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—250 barrels bar soap, Bell Brandenburg and Co ; 6 packages brass wire, Dawoodbhoy Khanbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Canara s—14 cases biscuits, Essoofally Sumsoodin ; 25 casks fusc, Mahomedally Lookmanjee ; 10 cases whiskey, Treacher and Co.

Verona s—11 cases aniline dye, Cuma Ramjee.

Nepaul s—166 boxes bar silver (Rs. 500,000), The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank ; 72 boxes bar silver (Rs. 220,000), The National Bank ; 85 boxes bar silver (Rs. 22,100), The C. M. Bank ; 105 boxes bar silver, (437 600 , The C. Bank ; 49 boxes bar silver (Rs. 144,000), David Sassoon and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Chandernagor s—60 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and sons.

Manilla s—25 cases champagne, Sorabjee Hormusjee Battlewalla ; 5 cases peppermint, Heerjee Mooljee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—4 bales wool, Mattee Jaitha ; 100 bales cotton ; W. and A. Graham and Co ; 10 bales wool, Pelly and Co ; 21 bales cotton, Jepall Seppall.

FOR LONDON.

Principia s—6,011 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co 2,000 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co ; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 6 bales hides, Allarakhia Sajun ; 3 bales cow hides, C Jehangir ; 200 cwts rice, B. S. Caparia ; 5 bales skins, Currimbhoy Hajeebhoy ; 2 bundles woollen carpets, E. S. Sassoon.

Canara s—7 bundles ivory, Ramtooka Dossa ; 31 bundles ivory, Mahomedjee and Jugnath.

FRO GENOA.

Manilla s—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 200 cwts tallow, Alcese and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Chanderna or s—56 cwts wheat, Vussonjee Narranjee and Co ; 3,492½ cwts poppyseed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Nepaul s—20 bales twist, The Anglo I. M. Co ; 61 bales twist, Cursetjee Pestonjee ; 308 bales twist, John Fleming and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nepaul s—150 bales twist and 40 bales grey T. cloth, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nepaul s—110 cwts sandlewood, Rehemoobhoy Habibbhoy ; 15 cwts wax, M. C. M. Miscre ; 55 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, Rehemoobhoy Habibbhoy ; 5 bales T. cloth and 125 bales twist, Bhugwandass Narrondass ; 348 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 10 bales twist, J. E. Ezra ; 100 bales twist, Daviad Sassoon and Co ; 22 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 25 bales twist, Kaisar-i-Hind S. and W. Co ; 19 bales twist, Mahamed Oomer and Co ; 130 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 25 bales twist, The Central I. S. and W. Co ; 100 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy ; 57 bales twist, Hajee Essoo Ellias ; 100 bales twist, Sadowjee Doongersey ; 50 bales twist, The Anglo I. S. M. Co ; 50 bales twist, Morarjbhoy Vishoocundass ; 41 bales twist, Shriram Sheverdutroy ; 120 cwts raisin, Mahamedally Nuzmoodin ; 44 bales twist, Tyebally Jafferbhoy ; 564 cwts twist and 43 bales bedellium, Zuc Lun Ching ; 284 chests opium, The B. and P. S. N. Co ; 19 chests fishmaws, Cassum Khakey Nanjee ; 23 cwts fishmaws, Esmail Currimbhoy ; 44 cwts Abdool Hoosein Cumroodin ; 18 cwts nuriavang, Essabhoy Thawar ; 60 cwts raisin, 6 cases paper and 5 cases glass, Abdool Cadur Esmailjee ; 15 cases chutney, &c., and 3 bales twist, Sorabjee Framjee & Co ; 202 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist, S. N. Taiiti and Co ; 15 chests opium, N. J. Seba ; 25 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 30 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 13 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 5 chests opium, R. Bhukandas ; 64 chests opium, F. N. Postwalla ; 167 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 104 chests opium, Dowlutram Foolchund ; 17 chests opium S. N. Taiati and Co ; 13 chests opium, N. J. Abraham ; 24 chests opium, and 20 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nepaul s—20 bales long cloth 35 T cloth, 9 bales grey chadder and 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 20 bales T. cloth, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 314 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 22 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 294 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 16 cwts opium J. E. Ezra ; 11 chests opium, Budrichund Premsookh ; 164 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 37 chests opium, Tarachund Ghunshamdass ; 16 chests opium, Guneshlall Shobagmull ; 1 chest opium, Guneshlall Shobagmull ; 10 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 20 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 16.

Stack, Major, 10th Bombay N. I., from leave from Cherry, Lieut.-Col., 4th Madras L. C., from leave, from Australia.

OCTOBER 18.

Garrett, Lieut., 4th Regt. H. C., on leave, from Bolaram.
Robinson, Major, R. A., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 18.

Minchin, Lieut., Poona Horse, to rejoin, to Sirur.
Bowyer, Lieut., R. E., to join, to Kosauli.
Browne, Surg., from leave, to Madras.
Light, Lieut., 17th Bombay N. I., on leave, to Poona.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Sept. 28.)

ADMIRALTY, 27th September.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of 21st July, 1876—

Comdr. the Hon. H.H. Molyneux, having attained fifteen years' seniority as Commander on the 21st instant, has been authorized to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain from the same date.

The undermentioned Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in H. M.'s Fleet, with seniority as stated against their names :
James Leighton, 1st September, 1883.
Joseph Monk, 4th September, 1883.
William Henry White, 8th September, 1883.
James Frost Babb, 13th September, 1883.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Sept. 28.)

INDIA OFFICE, 28th September.

The Queen has approved of the following Admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. D. W. Hickman, from the Dorsetshire Regt., dated 26th March, 1882, but to rank from 11th February, 1876.

Lieut. A. W. Lyster, from the 1st West India Regiment, dated 10th March, 1880, but to rank from 8th March, 1876.

Lieut. G. Bowring, from the Dorsetshire Regt., dated 18th March, 1882, but to rank from 11th September, 1876.

Lieut. F. J. B. Priestley, from the Leicestershire Regt., dated 29th July, 1881, but to rank from 6th August, 1879.

Second Lieut. H. Wright, from the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, dated 1st March, 1880.

Lieut. G. P. Ranken, from the Manchester Regiment, dated 2nd January, 1882, but to rank from 26th May, 1880.

Lieut. N. C. Perkins, from the Wiltshire Regiment, dated 11th November, 1880, but to rank from 4th September, 1880.

Lieut. J. R. Dunlop-Smith, from the Cheshire Regiment, dated 26th March, 1882, but to rank from 2nd February, 1881.

Lieut. T. H. Bairnsfather, from the Cheshire Regiment, dated 22nd January, 1882, but to rank from 3rd March, 1881.

Lieut. L. E. Wilmot, from the Border Regiment, dated 25th February, 1882, but to rank from 30th April, 1881.

Lieut. H. R. Browne, from the Shropshire Light Infantry, dated 27th February, 1882, but to rank from 1st July, 1881.

Lieut. F. B. Mein, from the Manchester Regt., dated 11th April, 1882, but to rank from 1st July, 1881.

Lieut. J. W. Cowley, from the South Yorkshire Regiment, dated 16th March, 1882, but to rank from 1st July 1881.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant.—Lieut. J. Jackson, from the Essex Regiment, dated 31st May, 1882, but to rank from 1st July, 1881.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant.—Lieut. G. S. Hogge, from the Border Regiment, dated 5th April, 1882, but to rank from 26th September, 1880.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SHANNON—October 17, at Kolhapur, the wife of R. J. Shannon, B. A., C. E., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOARE—October 13, at Agra, the wife of M. J. Hoare, Commissioner's Office, of twin sons.

MACKENZIE—September 16, off Suez, on board P. & O. s. s. Shannon, the wife of J. W. S. Mackenzie, Kotagherry, (*Madras*), prematurely of twin boys, who lived only a short time.

STANES—October 15, at Coonoor, the wife of James Stanes, of a daughter.

DEATH.

NICHOLLS—August 28, at St. Helena, T. H. Nicolls, M. I. C. E., late of the South Indian Railway.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 1, MEADOW-STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
(OPPOSITE ROGERS & CO.)

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other. ".*" "AGENTS WANTED."

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.
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Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

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A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. BERENICE and are being tuned by our agent from the Factory.
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ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.
Prices &c. &c. &c.
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system.

Plain square	Rs. 33	per month	or Rs.	750
Sympathetic square	36	,,	or ,,	825
Semi-grand, on three legs	6	,,	or ,,	1,375

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

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SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, and East-street, Poona, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1883.

THE Resolution of the Liberal Congress at Leeds recommending that the first measure of the next Session should be one dealing with the County Franchise is equivalent to a demand for an early dissolution. Every one knows that course. We believe we are correct in saying that as matters now stand the Government has no desire whatever to precipitate a dissolution. The authority of the Ministry which at one moment seemed to be shaken was completely re-established by the overwhelming vote in its favour, when Sir Stafford Northcote rashly persevered with his hostile motion. Several measures of considerable importance which the Government could not succeed in passing during the last Session will undoubtedly be brought on before the County Franchise is dealt with. It is the opinion of political prophets that the next General Election will not come off until late in the autumn of 1884. Some unforeseen complication may, of course, hasten an appeal to the country, but the impatience of the Leeds Congress will not be shared by the Liberal Ministry, which will, not unnaturally, desire to let well enough alone. The result of the last two appeals to the Constituencies of the United Kingdom was not of a kind to encourage any Cabinet to wantonly accelerate the day of political judgment.

SIR EVELYN BARING'S promised article on what it is the misleading habit to call "Lord Ripon's Policy" has appeared in the *Nineteenth Century*. Yesterday we transferred to our columns that portion of it which deals with the Ilbert Bill. To-day we give his contribution to the discussion of the policy of Local Self-Government, which he considers—and in our opinion rightly—a matter of much greater importance intrinsically than the Bill for the Amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code. To deal, however, with Sir Evelyn Baring's views on the last-mentioned topic first. The ex-Minister of Finance sets in the clearest light the question really at issue, and side by side with it he places the considerations which must of necessity control the decision. It is a wonderfully calm exposition of a subject which has been obscured not altogether unintentionally, by passionate appeals to prejudices which can in no respect form safe guides in coming to a conclusion that would be accepted as sound by impartial spectators. It is not to be supposed that the views which Sir Evelyn Baring puts forward will convince the Calcutta community that the measure is what he describes it to be, and that it does not involve the end of British rule in India, or the withdrawal of British capital from the country. But it deserves the attention of the convinced opponents of the Bill because it points out with great clearness the considerations which influenced the Government in proposing the measure in the first instance, and have since determined them to persevere with it in a modified form in face of the very considerable unpopularity which it has brought upon its authors. Sir Evelyn Baring admits at the outset that, though there has been a certain degree of misapprehension amongst the European community as to the nature of the policy of the present Government, the opposition has not assumed the unexpected magnitude which has characterised it, wholly from that cause. He affirms, and certainly he could easily prove from the literature of the opposition, that a section of the English community in India is opposed to the whole policy which has been deliberately pursued in India by a succession of Viceroys and of Secretaries of State, whether Liberal or Conservative, and which has always been supported by the leading members of the Anglo-Indian services. We have ourselves more than once adverted to the fact that the policy which has been labelled with the name of Lord Ripon, is not in any special manner Lord Ripon's, or even that of the Liberal Party, but is to be found set forth with the greatest force and in the most unequivocal language in the despatches of successive Conservative Secretaries of State and Viceroys. The "traitors to their country," whom the *Englishman* denounces for upholding a policy which is the object of its intellectual disapproval, are not "Radicals of Lord Ripon's stamp," or even the six hundred and odd members of "a rebellious House of Commons," but count amongst their number sound Conservatives like Lord Salisbury, Sir Stafford Northcote, and, indeed, every Tory of mark who has held office during the last twenty years.

The policy itself is not so very alarming when we understand exactly what it is. Sir Evelyn Baring shows this clearly. It is to give educated and selected natives a certain proportion—one-sixth—of the appointments of the Covenanted Service while giving them the largest share of the posts in the Uncovenanted Service. Parliament laid down fifty years ago the principle that natives were not to be excluded from any office by reason of their race or religion. It was reserved for Lord Lytton's Government to translate this general principle into fact. Lord Ripon's administration has really less to do with the matter than its conservative predecessors. The gentlemen who are conducting with such signal ability and success the Calcutta opposition to Lord Ripon's policy place themselves, it must be allowed, in awkward antagonism to principles which it is not easy to assail with effect. Their local organ, in the singular pronouncement to which we have just referred, sees the logic of the situation, and boldly suggests that, as Parliament will certainly not alter its views, the Bengal Europeans should, as soon as convenient, perfect their arrangements for assuming the reins of government in India, and in due course put down the rebellious Commons and reconstitute English society in accordance with the political theories which just now find favour in Calcutta. There may be some differences of opinion as to the feasibility of this course, but no one can doubt that the suggestion is the logical outcome of the attempt to set at defiance the declared views of Parliament as to the principles on which the government of India is to be carried on. Sir Evelyn Baring, who discusses this whole question with a freedom from doctrinaire prepossessions which marks the practical statesman, shows good reasons for not agreeing with the extremists of both sides who argue that, since natives are to be held eligible for some high Government appointments, they ought, therefore, be made eligible for the post of Viceroy or Commander-in-Chief. To this view as urged by the opponents of the established policy he replies "that anomalies exist, and must continue to exist, in India as elsewhere, and perhaps more in India than elsewhere ; but that this scarcely furnishes a sufficient ground for the perpetuation of every anomaly. It often happens that some particular law or institution is in practice perfectly defensible in spite of its anomalous character ; but when, as in this case, the anomaly takes the form of a privilege conferred upon some special class, it appears to me that the burden of justifying its continuance rests with those in whose favour the privilege is created. If I thought, as a great many Englishmen in India honestly think, that any injustice would be done to European British subjects by passing this Bill, I should be the first to defend the existing law in spite of its anomalous character. But as I think—in common with a minority numerically weak but strong in point of authority—that adequate safeguards can be provided against the perpetration of any injustice, I am in favour of the Bill." On the other hand, he considers that there are practical considerations which render it undesirable that the European agency should be reduced for some time to come much below its present strength. There may be improve- [illegible] are now admitted to the Government service are too liberal, he thinks that they are quite liberal enough for the present moment. This declaration on the part of one who is generally credited with a large share of the responsibility for the course of the present administration, will probably have a reassuring effect upon the minds of those who have persuaded themselves that the Government is disposed to carry out a Radical or even revolutionary policy, and inaugurate what the *Englishman* terms "native rule" in India.

Our late Finance Minister very naturally dwells upon the pecuniary aspect of this question of native, as compared with European, agency in the administration. The pay of Europeans in India is, he acknowledges, high as compared to the salaries given in Europe. But the reason is that an Indian career cannot be made attractive to to competent men without high pay. It is to be feared that Sir Evelyn has been influenced by the famous article which attracted so much notice some little time since, alleging that the modern competitionwallah is becoming alarmingly predisposed to insanity and allied disorders. There is a tone of faint praise in the following passage which cannot escape the attentive reader : "The Indian career possesses less attraction than is often supposed. The work of administration in India is so difficult that it requires the cream of our schools and colleges to carry it on efficiently. Yet without underrating the talents of those who now enter the Covenanted Civil Service, it may be doubted whether that service presents sufficient advantages to attract the best men of the rising generation. It is notorious, moreover, that in spite of high pay and very interesting work it is difficult to get competent men in middle life to accept those high appointments which are generally given to men outside the ranks of the Indian services." He considers that the comparative economy of native agency has been a good deal overrated. Unless uncovenanted natives be substituted for covenanted Europeans, which is of course impossible, the saving would only amount to one-third of the salaries, and this he evidently does not consider a sufficient compensation for the disadvantages resulting from the elimination of the European element. In the matter of economies he considers that nothing can be effected of any moment except by cutting down the military expenditure. As, however, he would not dispense with a single man of the European or the native army, the saving in this direction cannot be very considerable, and as we have seen, the proposal to recast the "cumbersome administrative machinery of the Indian Army" by abolishing the separate commands-in-chief of Bombay and Madras has been practically shelved, and, as we think, for very sound reasons. There is a passage in the article which will be read with interest by the distinguished occupants of the Calcutta Bench. Alluding to the irritation consequent on the reduction of the Judges' salaries from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 43,200 a year which has been so potent a factor in the Calcutta discontents, Sir Evelyn says—with brutal disregard for the finer feelings of those concerned—that "the question really at issue is whether competent judges can be obtained for Rs. 43,200 a year." If they can, what reason is there for giving them Rs. 50,000 a year ? Shades of John Doe and Richard Roe ! Is there no reverence for precedent in this abandoned age ? With regard to the Roorkee College Resolution, he shows that Lord Salisbury first and Lord Cranbrook after him, drew attention to the fact that, under the rules as they stood, the native students were at a disadvantage as compared to Europeans. These noble lords proposed to equalise matters by placing the Europeans in their turn at a disadvantage as compared with the natives. As we pointed out some months ago, Lord Ripon's Government appealed to Lord Hartington against the orders of his Conservative predecessors, but he refused to interfere, and Lord Ripon's Government has to bear the brunt of the indignation which the Resolution has excited. Undoubtedly Sir Evelyn Baring is perfectly correct in opining that the European community on the other side of India would not have been so much moved by the Ilbert Bill had it not been the last of a series of measures which they, as he expresses it, "watched with unconcealed annoyance." The Roorkee Resolution was not the least irritating of these measures. Yet, as we have just seen, it was wholly and entirely the work of two successive Conservative Secretaries of State. This does not render the Roorkee Resolution more just or considerate, but it suggests a doubt as to the practical wisdom of those who imagine that all the evils of which the Calcutta agitators complain would cease and determine if Lord Ripon were hounded from office. The truth is the conditions of the whole problem with which we are being confronted are much more complex and delicate than is quite realised in Calcutta.

THE preparations of the Chinese to block the Port of Canton and the provisioning and garrisoning of the forts are measures obviously dictated by the necessity of meeting the French naval demonstration in Cantonese waters which was ordered about a month ago. Admiral Meyer was directed to take his squadron to Canton. This measure was decided upon simultaneously with the despatch of a thousand men to Tonquin, and the collection of four thousand more to follow. The Chinese had just previously sent 15,000 troops to the Tonquin frontier, many of whom deserted and joined the Black Flags. They had also directed their fleet which numbers sixty vessels to rendezvous in the Tonquin waters and procure large supplies of ammunition from San Francisco, which were landed at Shanghai. It was to counterbalance these threatening demonstrations that the French Government ordered its fleet to Canton. Now the Chinese in their turn send troops to garrison the approaches to that city and prepare to block the port. It is tolerably evident that the slightest accident may now precipitate a collision, and that both France and China may be, at a moment's notice, committed to a war of which neither Power can foresee the consequences. It is, of course, quite possible that both Governments are playing a game of bounce, and that the one which is least easily intimidated will carry its point. The real issue pending between the negociators is whether France will rest content with the protectorate of Annam and give up her projects on Tonquin, or whether China will consent to the division of Tonquin with a portion of that province converted into a neutral zone. The Chinese hold that the neutral zone would be worked to their disadvantage, and they will not have the French on any terms on the Yunnan frontier. The French are running an extraordinary risk in insisting upon acquiring the protectorate of Tonquin, whether China will consent or not, seeing that the protectorate of Annam has been acquired and might be legitimated by yielding to Chinese exigencies in regard to Tonquin. Every one interested in Indian trade and Indian finance will hope that British mediation may yet be able to avert the calamity of war in the Chinese seas.

A FIRST step has been taken with a view to the preparation of the city for the reception of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The Acting Municipal Commissioner has issued a notification that the usual fees for the erection of scaffolding for the cleansing and painting of buildings and arranging the illuminations customary at the Dewallee festival will to good citizens to put their houses *en fête* and keep them so unitl the arrival of Their Royal Highnesses.

"SIDE."

OF all the happy expressions that have come into use of late years, the phrase "putting on side" is quite one of the best. It is so expressive. It takes in about nine-tenths of our mutual acquaintances, and very likely we ourselves have our full share of it, if we only know it. One of its best known and most common forms in this country, is official side. It does not, of course, follow that, because a man is an official, he naturally puts on side. We all of us, no doubt, number among our friends many whom office does not spoil, and who are the same che

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…al of Government, N.-W. P.
…enant A. B. Pritchard is admitted to the
…gal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wellesley Campbell is appointed Major Commandant of the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, *vice* Colonel Stansfeld.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Watson is granted two years' furlough to Europe.

The following promotions have been made in the Bengal Staff Corps :—Captain Walter Sailes to be Major ; Lieutenant Alfred Montonaro to be Capt.

Major Conway Gordon is placed on special duty under the Director-General of Railways.

Major-General Medley, who vacates his appointment under the operation of F. W. D. notification, dated 3rd September, 1883, is reappointed as Chief Engineer, Class I, and retains his present appointment.

The services of Lieutenant Colonel Jopp, Deputy Consulting Engineer of Guranteed Railways, being placed at the dispsal of the Madras Government, Major W. Sedgwick succeeds him.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CHINESE PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

HONGKONG, OCT. 18.

The Chinese authorities are making preparations to block the port of Canton. The forts have been provisioned, and Chinese troops have been landed at Whampoa, the anchorage of the port.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ANATOLIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 18.

The first number of deaths reported as resulting from the earthquake in Anatolia turns out to have been greatly exaggerated. The number is now stated to be 200 only.

THE LIBERAL CONGRESS AT LEEDS.

LONDON, OCT. 19.

A resolution was passed at the meeting of the Liberal Congress held at Leeds yesterday, urging that county franchise should be the first measure introduced next session.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR AT CAMBRIDGE.

Prince Albert Victor of Wales arrived at Cambridge University yesterday and entered Trinity College.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

The Bombay Mails of the 28th ult. were delivered in London to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, on the evening of the 17th inst.

LISBON, OCT. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Eldorado, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

MARSEILLES, OCT. 18.

The Cie Nationale's steamer Canton, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dholleras	4 1-16d.

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ "	84½
5 " Consols for account	101½
3 " Sterling Loan	102½
4½ " French Rentes	108
Bar Silver	51

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined £12,600,000, decrease £100,000.

Bills discounted £20,100,000, decrease £700,000.

Bullion, total amount in Banking and Issue Department combined £23,100,000, decrease £300,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 44 per cent.

Arrivals.—Cydonia and Dupy de Lome.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 19.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, October 18.

10 p.m.	74·7

FRIDAY, October 19.

6 a.m.	74·8
10 a.m.	75·4
2 p.m.	75·2
4 p.m.	75·3

We are informed from the Meteorological Office that a small cyclone is reported to have formed to the westward of Bombay and is moving in a northerly direction. The coast stations to the north, Daman, Bhownuggur and Kurrachee, have been warned to prepare for stormy weather. Probably this disturbance is the cause of the heavy rain we are experiencing.

THE weather of the last two days has come as a surprise to people in Bombay (and also, probably to the people who have already taken their flight to Matheran and Mahableshwar), the monsoon having apparently quite exhausted itself. It rained all yesterday and the previous night with scarcely any intermission. There has also, we see, been extremely heavy rain on the Madras side. The *Madras Times* of the 18th inst. says :—

"There has been an unusually heavy fall of rain during the last few days, so much so that people in Madras can now cry, 'Hold, enough!' As it is, considerable damage must have been caused to the dwellings of the poorer classes, of which we shall probably hear by and bye. On Tuesday night the fall was heaviest, and, besides a good deal of thunder and lightning, there was a strong wind blowing. The surf was very rough, but besides thirty-three boats,—one a jolly boat and another a water boat—being washed ashore, and several of them completely destroyed, no damage was done. The Peninsular and Oriental steamer Malwa, which arrived in the roads in the morning from London, anticipating bad weather probably left the harbour in the evening. She, however, returned yesterday morning and took up a berth in the harbour. The sea has been making some further encroachment towards Cassemode ; some sleepers and stones that were deposited about the place have been washed away, and about half-a-dozen cocoanut trees uprooted. The north-west line of the Madras Railway has also suffered from the heavy rains, owing to which the mails were delayed both on Tuesday and yesterday."

It is to be feared that damage will be done to the kharif crops which have not yet been harvested, and if the rain is general, the cotton crop will probably suffer severely.

THE Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay proceeds immediately to consecrate the burial-ground at Sabaramatti, the southern terminus of the Rajputana State Railway.

LIEUT. J. H. BOR, R. M. A., the locust exterminator, has been granted permission to return to Cyprus by the mail steamer of the 9th November.

…12th instant there were 58·90 feet of water …vehar lake against 51·50 feet on the corre…nding date of last year, the rainfall in the former …nstance having been 93·43 inches and in the latter 54·63 inches. Tulsi Lake contained 52·97 feet of water on the 12th instant, as against 47·17 feet last year, when the rainfall had been 74·22 inches, while this year it was 104·11 inches.

MR. J. R. HOGG, the Director-General of the Post Office, will arrive in Calcutta on the 1st of November.

MAJOR J. C. ROSS, R.E., and Mr. W. Willcocks, of the Irrigation Department in the North-West Provinces, have been offered, and have accepted, appointments under Colonel Moncrief, R.E., in the Public Works Department in Egypt. They are only waiting some formal orders, and leave India almost immediately.

MR. A. L. CAPEL, Director-General of Telegraphs, proposes to make a long tour between the 30th of October, when he leaves Simla, and the 14th of December, when he proposes arriving in Calcutta, visiting in the meantime the Punjab, Rajpootana, Central India, the stations on the West Coast, and Madras.

A BANGALORE paper states that there is a probability of bringing the perpetrators of the recent atrocious murder to justice. Several arrests have been made, of natives who are suspected of having had a hand in the crime.

COLONEL SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN, R.E., K.C.S.I., left Lahore on his return to Jummoo, on Sunday evening, and will await Lord Ripon's arrival at Jummoo. According to reports from Jummoo the Lahore paper says, His Highness the Maharajah, whose health was in rather a critical state a couple of months ago, is very much better ; and it is satisfactory to think that the improvement may be directly traced to the expectation of the Viceroy's visit. The Maharajah has been taking a good deal of pains to see that a fitting reception is prepared for his noble guest ; and the excitement and activity have had a most favourable effect on his health. From the reports of returning tourists, it is clear that the imagination of the people has been busily at work trying to account for the visitation. The favourite idea is, that arrangements will be made to annex the country on the death of the present Maharaja. The placidity with which this absurd and impossible notice is discussed has struck some of our informants as curious. It should be remembered that apathy and tranquillity are the normal temper of the East. Other surmises indulged in by the people are too grotesque to be repeated. Some are based on the reputation for fertility and fecundity enjoyed by the Happy Valley, which, according to the gossips of the bazaars, is in a more than figurative sense to be the cradle of the British Army of the future.

THE Viceroy will announce to the Nizam during his visit to Calcutta, the date on which it has been determined that he shall assume full powers in Hyderabad. "Meantime, 'the *Pioneer* says,' a rather curious doubt attaches to what the proper date should be. The lunar year, by which native authorities would compute it, ends in February next ; the solar year by which the Government of India would calculate not till the following August. Probably in view of the present unsatisfactory aspect of affairs in the State, and the gain to be expected by the party of order from the accession of a prince who possesses some firmness and decision of character, and gives promise of fair aptitude for ruling, the earlier date will be decided on. But in that case the ceremonial observance by which it would be appropriate to celebrate the installation of the most powerful and important of Indian princes would have to be waived, for the Viceroy could not leave Calcutta at the height of the winter season, and at the close of it the weather would almost forbid the long journey. Of course, the difficulty might be met by deputing the Governor of Bombay or Madras to preside on the occasion ; but it would seem unprofitable that the Nizam will come to his own in February, and that the fireworks will be postponed to a later and more convenient period."

A LAHORE telegram to the *Indian Daily News* states that "the brother of General Taz Mahomed, a Ghilzai Chief who is inimical to the Ameer, has arrived in British territory from the Afridi country, and it is believed he will be followed by his brother and other Ghilzais if a hospitable reception by the British is assured."

A VERY singular case came up before a certain mofussil court the other day, the Allahabad paper says. The plaintiff was a gentlemen's cook, the defendant a notorious thief, and the chief witness—a gander. The bird, it appears, was a great pet, and was appropriated by the defendant. The plaintiff having recognised the bird in the bazaar brought this suit. There was hard swearing on both sides, and much hissing from the gander. At last the Judge ruled that the goose should decide the case for itself. The parties were ordered out of court, and the gander put upon the table. The defendant was then recalled and ordered to take away the bird. But no sooner did he approach the table than he was assailed with every symptom of a gander's utter abhorrence. The plaintiff was now admitted, and the bird at once rushed to his bosom. The Judge was affected, pleaders shed tears, and the bird was at once restored to the happy home from which it had been so ruthlessly abducted.

ALLUDING to the difficulties met with by the projectors of railway companies in dealing with the authorities of the India Office in London, the *Englishman* advocates the settlement of contracts being left with the Governments in India. According to the rule now in force, the matter depends on the question of domicile. If a company is to be a British one, with its direction and head office in London, the Government of India cannot finally settle the terms of concession to be granted, but must refer them for the approval of the Secretary of State. But should a company be formed with an Indian domicile, the Government of India is empowered to arrange and sanction the terms to be granted. And even in the former case, it is open to projectors to settle terms, and even to agree to the draft of a contract, with the Government of India ; only that such arrangements are merely provisional and must be referred home for approval or modification by the Secretary of State, as he may think fit. It cannot, however, have been in accordance with this rule that the contract agreed to last year between the Local and Supreme Governments and the promoters of the proposed Bareilly and Kumaon Local Railway Co., was referred home for the approval of the Secretary of State, and by him upset altogether, another one in nearly similar terms being made in London with a different set of promoters."

A TELEGRAM from Rangoon to a Calcutta paper states that a scarcity of food is reported to exist at Mandalay. The Buddhist priests, who live upon the voluntary gifts of the people, are being reduced to want.

FROM Mandalay it is now reported that many fresh delays, caused by the low state of the exchequer, are interfering with the projected expedition against the Shan Chiefs. The latter declare that the rapacity of the King's Ministers has brought about the present rebellion.

THE *Indian Mirror* has an article on "Eurasians as Natives of India." The *Mirror* says :—"We wish the Eurasian community could boast of more men like Mr. White, endowed with the gift and capacity of leading and guiding their fellows to their true interests. In such a case it would be possible for the native community to co-operate heartily with them in working out the regeneration and welfare of the country to which we owe our birth without attempting, as we should do, to repay our debt."

THE Hyderabad-Chanda Railway project, the *Madras Mail* says, has not been abandoned, as was reported a short time ago. The only hitch lies, we understand, in the alignment, as it would be in continuation of the line in British territory to the Singarene Coal Fields, which the Madras Railway Company is very desirous of utilizing for the coal supply for locomotives on the railways in this Presidency. As soon as the direction of the line is decided upon, and negotiations are in progress, the line will be taken in hand.

A NATIVE public meeting, attended by the gentry, was held at Fyzabad on the evening of the 13th inst., a telegram to the *Statesman* says, "to protest against the assertions of the *Pioneer*, that the people up here do not sympathise with the Ilbert Bill, and are unconcerned in its fate. Baboo Kaccomul, a leading pleader here, and vice-chairman elect of the local municipality, presided. Resolutions expressing the entire approval of the principles of the Bill, and attributing their silence to confidence in Her Majesty's Indian Government, and specially Lord Ripon, were passed. The meeting then dissolved, with cheers for Lord Ripon."

THE Rangoon correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* writes, regarding the Burmese Mission to France, of which nothing has been heard lately, that "it appears to have collapsed like a pierced balloon. The tension between Peking and Paris has utterly squashed it. Nothing is now heard of the party. When it first arrived in France, it was formally announced that the Burmese Ambassador intended making treaties with everybody. France was to have a protectorate over Burmah and the Secretary of State for India was to be made happy by some new commercial arrangement. There was great talk about these things at one time, but since the chance of a row with China began, the mission has got shunted. It seems probable that the worthy Ambassadors will return to Burmah without even the barren distinction of having obtained a declaration of French friendship and sympathy, unless M. Vossion can convert his government at home to his views as to opening up communications between France and Burmah by way of Kiang-hung and Theinnee."

A LOCAL paper states that some very fine specimens of wood-carving are being prepared at the Rangoon Art Workshop to be sent to the Calcutta Exhibition. The two most noticeable articles are a very handsome sideboard, valued at Rs. 1,000, and a model of a Burmese State cart, such as officials use in Upper Burmah. The latter is said to be quite a curiosity ; it is perfect in every detail, even to the harness and the driver's hood It is drawn by a couple of bullocks, the driver is on the "box," and a Burmese lady and gentleman are seated in the cart. The whole is carved out of one solid block of wood without a join.

THE occupation of Wakhan, alluded to by Reuter, took place, the *Englishman* says, shortly after that of Shignan. It was undertaken by the Governor of Badakshan, and merely indicates the re-assertion of Afghan sovereignty, which had been in abeyance since the late war. The *Pioneer* says that "Wakhan has since 1872 been acknowledged to be a petty State dependent on the Afghan Government and within the borders of Afghanistan. It lies along the south bank of the Oxus in the extreme north-east of Afghanistan, and it is often included by geographers within the limits of Badakshan. It may be that Abdur Rahman's authority has been set at nought in this distant corner of his kingdom, and that the Amir has now resolved to make his power supreme in that direction ; but to talk of the 'occupation' of Wakhan is certainly misleading. The case of Shignan is different. Shignan lies north of the Oxus, and has for many years been held *not* to be Afghan territory. In the political understanding arrived at between England and Russia, Shignan was expressly excluded from Afghanistan, and we doubt if the English Foreign Office now hold it to belong to the present Amir in any way. It is one of the petty States which are supposed to be under Russian political influence through Bokhara."

UNDER the heading "A Peer's Ingratitude," the *Madras Times* publishes the following communication from a correspondent :—"A glaring instance of ingratitude on the part of a noble lord to a gallant Colonel, well known for his versatile talent, is likely soon to afford a very spicy *morceau* to the gossips of this Presidency. The gallant Colonel—of course, with a purely disinterested motive—acted as a 'friend' to the said Lord in a time of difficulty and danger, not hesitating to dip his hands in some dirty water in supporting the cause which he had so warmly taken up. Subsequently, as a pure matter of business, and not, as was supposed by some uncharitable persons, as an acknowledgment of kindnesses received, his lordship put his name to some financial arrangements, very much to the advantage of the said gallant Colonel ; and the result is that, forgetful of all decency and gratitude, a suit is about to be filed for the recovery of a large sum of money, said to be about Rs. 27,000."

THE following curious paragraph appears in *Truth* :—"The report which was mentioned some weeks ago by one of my contemporaries regarding the domestic affairs of the scion of a noble Scotch house, nearly allied to Royalty, is, I believe, inaccurate. There is no question of divorce, but of judicial separation, and it is the lady who has filed a petition with this object."

THE steamer Alaska, of the Guion Line, arrived at New York at 4 a. m. on Sunday, Sept. 23. Her passage is said to be the fastest on record. It occupied six days twenty-one hours forty minutes. Her runs were respectively :—415 miles, 393 miles, 386 miles, 414 miles, 430 miles, 436 miles, and 310 miles ; total, 2,784.

THE WEATHER IN THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

MESSRS. GREAVES' COTTON and Co. have kindly placed at our disposal the following telegram received yesterday from their up-country agents :—"Few drops rain yesterday, Broach. Cloudy to-day, but clearing up. No rain Bhownugger.

Messrs. Gaddum and Co. send us the following telegrams received yesterday :—

OMRAWUTTE, 19th Oct., 8-45 a. m. :—"Rained seventy cents ; every appearance ; further heavy downpour."

KHANGAUM, 18th Oct., 7-22 p. m. :—"Tremendous downpour of rain ; great damage crop inevitable ; still raining very heavily, no signs of abating."

KHANGAUM, 19th Oct., 10-55 a. m. :—"Twenty hours' continuous rain, four inches ; great damage to first picking ; weather improving."

JULGAUM, 19th Oct., 12-10 p. m. :—"Weather stormy since yesterday morning ; rainfall 2 inches 4 cents. ; clearing up now."

BARSEE, 19th Oct., 11-25 a. m. :—"Weather fine ; no signs of rain ; sun shining."

AHMEDNUGGUR, 19th Oct., 12-32 p. m. :—"Showery weather since Wednesday ; rainfall more than inch."

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, October 18.—The pressure has recovered over Behar, East Bengal, and the greater part of Assam and Burma, while an independent rise has occurred in South Madras. Readings are lowest in the north of Punjab and highest in Assam, but are almost equally high in Rajputana and South Madras. The wind light, and everywhere variable in direction. Rain continues to fall along Coromande coast and at the several Mysore and Bombay stations. To-day's falls are not heavy, but on the previous two days the rain was general and rather heavy over the Peninsula. The sky is rather more cloudy generally, and only completely cloudless at a few stations in the Punjab, N. W.P., and Sind. Rain to-day :—Kurnool and Bellary, 1 inch; Bombay, ½ inch. Previously, Calicut, 4 inches Salem, Bangalore, and Nellore, 2 inches ; Gooty, 1 inch ; Amraoti, Malegaon, Poona, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Cochin, and Rajahmundry, ½ inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Oct. Previously regtd..	80	12	86	31	83	55	92	37
18 Thursday.....	3	60	....		....		....	
19 Friday.....	....		3	88	3	60	2	91
Total	83	72	90	19	87	15	95	28
Corresponding date last year	67	89	77	15	73	84	76	73

MILITARY NEWS.

SIR JOHN ROSS, K.C.B., Commanding the Poona Division, was to distribute the Afghan medals due to men of the 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry ; and the 9th and 16th Regiments Bombay Native Infantry at Poona yesterday.

COLONEL E.M. CHERRY, of the 1st Madras Light Cavalry, will, a Bangalore papers hears, proceed to Europe shortly for the benefit of his health, which of late has been so impaired as to incapacitate him from attending to his duties.

THE following postings and removals have been made :—

Majors Hackett and Way, Northumberland Fusiliers ; Major Verner, Lincolnshire ; Captain Taylor, Derbyshire ; and Captain Mackenzie, Suffolk—all to the second Battalions of their regiments ; and Captains Lloyd, South Yorkshire, and McDonnell, Suffolk, to the first Battalions. Lieutenants Impey, Derbyshire ; Cockburn, Royal Warwickshire ; and Godwin Austen, Dorsetshire—to the second Battalions of their regiments, but have been attached temporarily to the 1st Battalions pending their embarkation for India.

CAPTAIN E. W. COTTER, R. E., comes out shortly, and will do duty in Bengal.

MAJOR GIBBS, Second Warwickshire, and Lieutenant Colonel Thompson, 1st Dragoon Guards, have been granted leave in England until the 14th and 21st November next, respectively.

SURGEON J. R. A. CLARK will do duty with the 1st Dragoon Guards on its march from Meerut to Rawulpindi.

LIEUTENANT LUSHINGTON, 2nd Scottish Rifles, has been appointed to the 23rd Pioneers as a probationer for the Staff Corps.

THE *Fusee*, the regimental newspaper of the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, says :—

"Notwithstanding the big bounty which has been so successful with men of four, and less than five, years' service, it is matter of regret that those for whom it was more especially designed have not in any number elected to remain with the colours. We refer to the men whose six years' engagements terminate in time for their conveyance home this trooping season. Possibly the delay in the publication of the terms of re-engagement has something to do with this, as many of the men have all arrangements made at home for their welcome back to civilian life : but there is not a shadow of a doubt that the rate at which the rupee is issued in pay has a deal to do with it. The men of the army do not understand why the rupee, valued at 1s. 7½d. in the market, should be charged to them at 1s. 10½d., and it is a great pity that steps are not at once taken to rectify the anomaly, or explain the discrepancy. It is universally known that silver is rapidly depreciating in value, and that the fluctuating basis on which the rate of the rupee was fixed has developed into quicksands as shifting as those of Solway."

MESS AND BAND EXPENSES.—Subaltern writes : "In your leading article on the new Mess and band rules just introduced into the Madras Regiments, you give several examples which most plainly show how ridiculous and unjust those rules are. The following instance, however, seems to me to prove how utterly unjust the rules are even more strongly if possible than the instances you quoted before. In one Regiment of Native Infantry, there is an attached officer officiating as commandant, whose family is at home, and who consequently has all his meals in the Mess. In the same Regiment there are two subalterns who are married and consequently never use the mess. These subalterns being *grucks* in the Regiment pay Rs. 8 a month, and draw Rs. 325. The Officiating Commandant draws about Rs. 1,200 a month and pays Rs. 5 as an attached officer. In other words, he draws about four times the amount of pay the subaltern does, and pays only a little more than half as much towards the mess. A fine example of military justice ! Do you think, Sir, that if Sir Frederick Roberts were to go as Commander-in-Chief to another Presidency, he would get as warm a welcome as he did when he came here ? A good many officers in the Presidency think not."—*Madras Mail.*

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ANNUAL RELIEFS.

THE following changes have been made in the annual relief programme which was published in our columns a short time ago :—

"C" BATTERY, 2ND BRIGADE, R.A.

To march from Ahmednuggur on the 5th (instead of the 1st) November. Arrive at Kirkee on the 10th idem.

NO. 8 BATTERY, EASTERN DIVISION, AND NO. 7 BATTERY, LONDON DIVISION.

The embarkation of these two batteries in the Clive for Aden on the 20th October will not now take place. Other arrangements to be made.

NOS. 7 AND 8 BATTERIES, SCOTTISH DIVISION.

To stand fast at Aden until further orders.

1ST BOMBAY LANCERS.

The head-quarters and two Squadrons to move by rail from Neemuch to Nusseerabad, arriving at the latter station not later than 30th October. The whole regiment to move from Nusseerabad by rail on 5th November to Rewari and march thence *vid* Hissar, Sirsa, and Fazilka to Bhawulpore *en route* to Quetta. The route from the latter station to be notified at a future date.

NO. 3 COMPANY SAPPERS AND MINERS.

The move of this Company to the Bolan has been countermanded.

1ST REGIMENT, NATIVE INFANTRY.

To march from Mhow on 21st January, arrive at Malegaon on 6th February, 1884. One Company to move by rail on 7th December to Nandgaum, and march thence to Malegaon to relieve the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry.

4TH REGIMENT, NATIVE INFANTRY.

The entire regiment to leave Ahmednuggur on 19th October for embarkation at Bombay in the Clive on the 20th idem.

5TH REGIMENT, NATIVE INFANTRY.

To march from Deesa on 15th December (instead of 5th November), arrive at Mhow on 18th January, 1884. One Company to remain at Deesa until the arrival of the 19th Regiment, N.I., on 13th March, when it will be despatched by rail to Mhow.

22ND REGIMENT, NATIVE INFANTRY.

The entire regiment to embark at Aden in the Clive on 1st November. Left Wing to land at Wingorla and march to Dharwar ; the Right Wing to disembark at Bombay and march to Satara as previously ordered.

20TH REGIMENT, NATIVE INFANTRY.

The Left Wing will leave Baroda with Headquarters on 10th December, and the Right Wing on the 28th idem, instead of *vice versa*.

RECENT EVENTS IN INDIA.

By SIR EVELYN BARING.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

IT would be easy to show that Local Self-Government, in one form or another, has existed in India from a remote period, and, further, that it has always been the policy of the best Anglo-Indian statesmen to encourage the natives of India to take part in the management of their own affairs. Lord Lawrence said (Resolution of August 31, 1864) :—

The people of this country are perfectly capable of administering their own local affairs. The municipal feeling is deeply rooted in them. . . . Holding the position we do in India, every view of duty and policy should induce us to leave as much as possible of the business of the country to be done by the people, by means of funds raised by themselves, and to confine ourselves to doing those things which must be done by the Government, and to influencing and directing, in a general way, all the movements of the social machine. This policy has been shown to be in accordance with that of Lord W. Bentinck's and Lord Auckland's Governments. Lord Canning's Government attempted to give a practical effect to it, &c.

The credit of taking a great step forward in the direction of giving practical effect to the policy of Local Self-Government belongs to Lord Mayo and his colleagues. I need not describe the main features of Lord Mayo's policy. They must be well known to all who take an interest in Indian affairs. I wish, however, to make one remark about that policy. It has been stated that all Lord Mayo had in view was to effect certain reforms in the financial administration of the country. This appears to me to be incorrect. In the Resolution of December 14, 1870 (para. 23) the following passage, which was written by Lord Mayo himself, occurs :—

But, beyond all this, there is a greater and wider object in view. Local interest, supervision, and care are necessary to success in the management of funds devoted to education, sanitation, medical charity, and local public works. The operation of this Resolution in its full meaning and integrity will afford opportunities for the development of Self-Government, for strengthening municipal institutions, and for the association of natives and Europeans to a greater extent than heretofore in the administration of affairs.

When the quinquennial contracts concluded between the Imperial and Provincial Governments in 1876-77 expired, it became my duty to submit to the Government proposals as to the terms upon which they should be renewed. On August 24, 1881, after dealing with certain financial details, upon which I need not now dwell, I wrote as follows :—

There is, however, another very important question which is intimately connected with the general scheme for the decentralisation of finance, namely, the development of Local Self-Government. Allusion was prominently made to this point in the 23rd paragraph of the Resolution of December 14, 1870. A very great step in advance was made when, in 1870, India was no longer considered as a single unit for the purposes of financial administration, but was to a certain extent split up into different Provinces. These Provincial units, however, are still very large. What I think is now required is to take a further step in the direction originally indicated by Lord Mayo. We have already decentralised our financial administration to a certain extent. We should now endeavour to do something towards deprovincialising it, if I may employ such a term. We should seek to entrust certain branches of revenue and expenditure to local bodies, such as Boards and Committees, who will deal with a much smaller unit than that of the Province. The question is one of some difficulty ; neither have we at present sufficient information to deal with it thoroughly. All I would propose to do at present would be to embody in our Resolution some remarks on the general principles involved, and invite opinions on the question.

The Government adopted my suggestions. The result was the issue of the Resolution of September 30, 1881. That Resolution is couched in the most orthodox official language. It does not contain a phrase or allusion which could be characterised by Lord Salisbury as a "catchword of cosmopolitan rhetoric."

Lord Mayo's policy was not, in the first instance, popular. It was, on the contrary, viewed with dislike and suspicion. It was considered, even by many of the natives themselves, as too advanced for the requirements of the country. It was only a small minority who recognised the wisdom of Lord Mayo's statesmanlike action. There was not one word in the Resolution of September 30, 1881, more calculated to excite political agitation than Lord Mayo's Resolution of 1870, yet the manner in which the two Resolutions were received presented a marked contrast. The utterances of the Native Press, and the numerous addresses which were presented to the Viceroy in the course of his autumn tour, abundantly proved that the apathy of 1870 had, to a great extent, disappeared ; that the substantial benefits of Lord Mayo's policy were appreciated, and that the moment had arrived for a further extension of that policy. Neither was approval of the Resolution confined to the Native Press. So far as I know, not a single English newspaper, except the Calcutta *Englishman*, criticised it unfavourably. The *Times of India*, the *Bombay Gazette*, the Calcutta *Statesman* and the *Pioneer*—that is to say, the four best English papers in India—all supported the general lines of the policy indicated in the Resolution.

There was only one way to explain the difference between the public feeling of 1870 and that which was evoked in 1881. Sir John and General Strachey in their recent excellent work—which should be in the hands of every one who wishes to know the facts of Indian finance as distinguished from the fiction which so often passes in their place—said that "the England of Queen Anne was hardly more different from the England of to-day, than the Indian of Lord Ellenborough from the India of Lord Ripon."* Thus the progress of 40 years in India was compared to that of about 180 years in England. I do not think the comparison is strained. The decade which had elapsed since the issue of Lord Mayo's Resolution of 1870 had produced a change in the political atmosphere of India such as those whose Indian experience is of an earlier date can perhaps hardly appreciate.

About the same time as the Resolution of September 30,1881, was issued, detailed information was called for with respect to the existing Municipal system in India. The result showed that Municipal Committees were in existence in most of the principal and in a few of the smaller towns, and that in every province there was legal power to allow the appointment of Members of these Committees by election. It appeared, however, that there were great differences between the practice prevailing in different provinces in regard to elections. In some the elective system had been largely introduced. In the North-Western Provinces it was in operation in 73 out of 81 Municipalities, and in the Central Provinces in 58 out of 62. In others it had been applied to a very limited extent. In Bengal, apart from Calcutta, there were only three elective Municipalities. In Bombay election had been introduced nowhere except in the City of Bombay itself, where it had worked very successfully. It was difficult to discover any reason for these variations of practice except the varying inclinations of different Governors and Lieutenant-Governors.

After the whole of the information obtained had been fully considered, the Resolution of May 18, 1882, was issued. In framing that Resolution two main questions had to be considered, viz., (1) what extension should be given to the principle of election in the selection of the Members of Municipalities and Local Boards ; and (2) in what manner Government control over those bodies should be exercised.

With regard to election in Municipalities, it was determined to give substantial effect to the legislation of 1873. But no unbending general rule was laid down that the elective system should be introduced everywhere irrespective of local circumstances.

The Governor-General in Council (it was said) does not require the adoption of the system of election in all cases, though that is the system which he hopes will ultimately prevail throughout out the country, and which he wishes to establish now as widely as local circumstances will permit. Election in some form or other should be generally introduced in towns of any considerable size, but may be extended more cautiously and gradually to the smaaller municipalities.

In rural districts the Government wished to proceed much more gradually and cautiously than in towns.

Turning to the question of Government control, it is to be observed that hitherto it has been the practice that the chief executive officer of each district should be the Chairman of the Municipalities and Local Boards within his jurisdiction, and should exercise a complete control over their proceedings. Sir Donald McLeod in a memorandum written in 1861 said :—

To give the people a real interest in the arrangements contemplated it is *absolutely essential* that they should be given a large discretion in the matter of expenditure. To work any practical use out of the people, they should not continue ever to be treated as children or imbeciles. . . . No Government official ought to be associated with them in their deliberations, or allowed to interfere in any way with their nomination. . . . In short, the municipal body should be, as regards essentials, really independent, so far as the interference of our officials goes. If, however, we begin as we have been wont to do, from the top instead of from the bottom—*i.e.*, nominate a council of men of rank and consideration, and then descend to details as best we may—the whole thing will become a sham and a delusion ; and still more so, if we associate our own officers with them in their proceedings, whether deliberative or executive.

I do not mean to say that the Indian Civil Service generally entertains the views held by Sir Donald McLeod. Far from it. That Service constitutes a bureaucracy of which any country may honestly be proud. But the tribute of admiration which may justly be paid to the excellent work done by the Indian Civil Service should not blind us to the faults which are inherent in all bureaucracies. The most conspicuous of those faults is a jealousy of allowing non-officials to take any part in the administration of the country. But if Sir Donald McLeod's views are not shared by the majority of the Indian Civil Service, they certainly are shared by the most eminent men of that Service. Thus Sir Charles Aitchison, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, said that he was "convinced" that the ultimate aim of the Government of India is the right one, and that we must endeavour gradually to effect a complete separation between the functions of the official body and those of the local and town boards. The principle to be kept in view was check, not dictation.

In deciding what course to take in respect to the method in which control should be exercised over local bodies, the Government did not act only upon general considerations, however plain, nor upon abstract arguments, however cogent, nor yet upon the authority of men so eminent as Sir Donald McLeod and Sir Charles Aitchison,† but

[illegible] entertained upon the publication of the Resolution of September 30, 1881, gave rise to the conviction that one main cause of the comparative failure of the efforts hitherto made to develop Local Self-Government was to be found in the fact that, unless a certain real freedom of action, to which the presence of the district officer is, generally speaking, an effectual bar, were secured to local bodies, the best men would not come forward to serve on them, and that they become mere shams, as they have often been under the system hitherto in force. It was clear that, if we really meant the natives of India to take any substantial part in the administration of their own local affairs, it was essential to afford them a fair opportunity for learning administrative work, and that we must be content to see them make mistakes in order that they might be taught by experience the mischievous consequences of unsound principles or of slothful neglect of duty.

Actuated by these considerations, the Government declared that it wished "to see non-official persons acting, wherever practicable, as Chairman of Local Boards." But no hard and fast rule was laid down. "There may, however," the Resolution went on to say, "be places where it would be impossible to find any suitable non-official Chairman, and there may be districts where the chief executive officer must for the present retain these duties in his own hand." There never was the least intention of leaving local bodies without any official control. The intention was that Government control, instead of being exercised, as heretofore, from within the Boards and Committees, should, in the more advanced towns and districts, be exercised from without. The pressure of the district officer was in some cases to be less constant than formerly, but full power of interference was reserved in cases of real necessity. In a letter addressed to the Bombay Government on October 4, 1882, it was explained that it was the intention of the Government to retain all necessary powers for dealing with any Board that failed in its duty—powers extending from simple remonstrance up to an absolute, though temporary, supersession of the defaulting body, and of course including such intermediate measures for the prevention of serious and persistent neglect of duty as might be determined upon in consultation with Local Governments.

An act for giving effect to the principles embodied in the Resolution of May 18, 1882, has been passed for the Central Provinces. The legislation necessary in order to carry out the policy of the Resolution in the other provinces of India is in progress.† A wide latitude will be left to Local Governments in respect to the manner of giving effect to the principles of the Resolution of May 18, 1882, in the several provinces of India.

Such are the main facts connected with the policy of Local Self-Government. That policy has been much misunderstood and misrepresented. Nevertheless between the Government and some, at all events, of its opponents a solid difference of opinion exists which no explanations will tend to minimise.

In the first place, all those who hold that whatever is best administered is best are, naturally enough, opposed to the policy. The indictment which Lord Lytton brought against the Government in the House of Lords on April 9, 1883, was based on the soundness of this maxim. With all deference to so high an authority, I venture to think that the experience of many countries might be cited to show the fallacy of this principle of Government ; and in no country is it more fallacious than in India. If we had wished to look wholly to the administrative, to the neglect of the political, aspect of Government in India, we should never have let loose the journalist and the schoolmaster in the country. Lord Halifax's educational despatch of 1854 especially should never have been written. Having for the last twenty-five years at least turned on steam at high pressure, it would not now be wise to sit on the safety-valve. It will surely be wiser to be content with a relatively slow rate of progress and to carry the natives with us rather than to force on the work of local administration without their co-operation. The former certainly appears to me to be by far the most wisely conservative policy of the two. Local Boards and Committees may, in the words of the Resolution of May 18, 1882, be very properly and wisely used as "instruments of political and popular education."‡

Then, again, others will agree with Mr. Seton Karr, who holds that, if the policy set forth in the Resolution of May 18, 1882, succeeds, it will not only be "at the cost of much that lends attractiveness to the life of a district officer"—surely an inconclusive argument, even supposing it to be correct—but that "it will seriously affect the credit and stability of our dominion and our hold on the attachment and loyalty of the people."§ My own opinion is that the policy will materially increase our hold on the attachment and loyalty of the people, and I may add that I do not belive that any former time have the natives of India been more attached to British rule or more loyal to the Crown than they are at present. The newspaper abuse, of which we have recently heard a good deal, and which is much regretted by the best classes of natives, is directed, not against the Government, but against those

the desires, and the aims of the intelligent and educated men of the country, which no wise and cautious Government can afford to disregard, and to which they must gradually adapt their system of administration, if they do not wish to see it shattered by forces which they have themselves called into being, but which they have failed to guide and control.—*Nineteenth Century.*

BRITISH CALIBRE.

THE popular conception of the British Association is that of an annual gathering of the devotees of science for talk, excursions, and *soirées.* Many suppose, we have no doubt, that these wise men of the West seclude themselves in their studies, laboratories, dissecting rooms, and professorial chairs all the year round till the time for the annual festival arrives, when they burst their bonds, swoop down on some unfortunate town, talk a week and return to their dull retreats for another 51 weeks. Few outsiders ever dream that the Association exists for any purpose beyond its annual meetings. True, those who glance at the reports of the yearly proceedings must notice that among the presidential addresses delivered and the papers read in the sections numerous "reports" are intercalated; but probably the ordinary reader never stops to think what may be the difference between a "report" and a paper. The truth is, however, that these reports are significant of the main purpose for which the British Association was originally founded—the advancement of science. The final report of the Anthropometric Committee was read on Saturday. This report is one that will appeal to everyone, and is a fine illustration of the real work which is being carried on by the Association, the results of which are only briefly told at the annual meetings. In itself it is a striking illustration of the application of rigidly scientific method to the most ordinary and commonplace operations, and of the vast amount of research into apparently trivial points which the real scientific worker must institute before he is able to discover a few apparently simple facts.

The Anthropometric Committee have been at work for some years, and have produced annual reports. The report of the present year is their final one, though they admit that they are only on the threshold of their research and have merely provided a solid *point d'appui* for further operations. As the title of the committee shows, the object of its appointment was for the measurement of men—the people, in fact, of these islands. "The committee was appointed for the purpose of collecting observation in the systematic examination of the height, weight, and other physical characters of the inhabitants of the British Isles." The fact is that all sorts of measurements were taken of people of all classes, of all ages, of both sexes, living in all parts of Great Britain, but only to a small extent in Ireland. Not only have the committee been taking our heights and weights, but the dimensions of our chests and heads and of all our limbs, our heights sitting and standing, the stretch of our arms, the colour of our hair and eyes and their various combination (complexion, in short), our strength as measured by power to pull an ingenious spring aparatus, rate of growth of children, and many other points.

The following are the 12 points to which the Anthropometric committee have mainly directed their attention:—Stature, weight, girth of chest, colour of eyes and hair (complexion), breathing capacity, strength of arm, sight, span of arms, size and shape of head, length of lower limbs as shown by the difference between the sitting and standing positions, girth, length and breadth of other parts of the body. As might be expected, the Committee found some difficulty in obtaining complete answers to all their inquiries; but quite enough has been obtained to justify them in coming to provisional conclusions. With their own observations they have combined those previously obtained by Dr. Beddoes and Mr. Roberts, so that for the leading points of their inquiry they have had observations on about 53,000 individuals of both sexes and of all ages.

The first observations discussed are those relating to the stature, weight, chest-girth, and strength of 8,585 adult males (ages from 23 to 59) of the population of the United Kingdom, arranged according to place of birth. The general results of these observations are summarized as follows:—In height the Scotch stand first (68·91 inches), the Irish second (67·90 inches), the English third (67·36 inches), and the Welsh last (66·66 inches), the average of the whole being 67·66 inches. In weight the Scotch take the first place (165·3lb.), the Welsh second (158·3lb.), the English the third (155lb.), and the Irish the fourth (154·1lb.), the average weight of the whole being 158·2lb.) Thus the Scotch are the tallest and the heaviest, the English take the third place in both tables, while the position of the Welsh and Irish is reversed; the Irish, occupying the second place in stature, come last in weight, and the Welsh, though lowest in of stature a Scotchman weighs 2·406lb., a Welshman 2·373lb., an Englishman 2·301lb., and an Irishman 2·270lb. Thus, then, so far as height and weight are concerned, the Scotchman bears the palm; but he will look upon the discovery of the British Association Committee as simply giving the hall-mark of science to his own instinctive conviction that he is a much better man in all respects than the "fause southron." The Committee make the important practical remark on the above results that if each country is to furnish its quota of soldiers, it is obvious that the minimum standard for Welsh recruits should be two inches lower, and for English and Irish recruits one inch lower, than for Scotch recruits. Unfortunately, the chest measurements taken in the above-mentioned group are almost entirely those of Englishmen, as also the figures for strength. These measurements show that an adult Englishman of typical proportions has a stature of 5ft. 7½ in., a chest girth of 36¼in. a weight of 10st. 10lb., and is able to draw, as in drawing a bow, a weight of 77½lb. On the diagram in which all these observations have been embodied, the curve of the English very nearly corresponds with that of the average of the whole kindgom, so that, in these respects at least, the Englishman is the typical Briton.

Another series of observations refer to the relative stature, weight, and strength of adult males and females in England. The average stature of adult males is 67·36in. and of females 62·65in. showing a difference of 4·71in. The average weight of males is 155lb. and that of females 122·8lb., showing an excess of 32·2lb., or about 2l·3 stone, on the side of males. Although the observations as to strength were not so comprehensive as they might have been, still they may be regarded as an approximation to the average. The difference of strength, then, was found to be 53lb., the females being little more than half as strong as the males. Thus the weaker sex have a very long leeway to make up before they can consider themselves on such a footing of equality with the stronger sex as the advocates for their "rights" maintain they ought to have.

One of the most interesting features of the report is a series of shaded maps, which present at once to the eye the relative distribution of the stature, weight, and complexion of the adult male population in the several counties of Great Britain and in each province of Ireland. From these maps we find, in the first place, that the very tallest men (average stature 5ft. 9¼in. and upwards) are found in the Scotch counties of Kirkcudbright, Ayr, and Wigton on the one side, and the three Lothians and Berwickshire on the other. The next stage in height 68¼in. to 69¼in., is found to prevail also in Scotch counties—Sutherland, Ross and Cromarty, Skye, Perth, Stirling, Dumbarton, Fife, Kinross, and Clackmannan; to which, however, must be added the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire. All the other Scotch counties are embraced in the heights between 67½in. and 69in., only Shetland and the Western Hebrides coming so low as 67½ in. to 68in. Northumberland and the Irish provinces of Connaught and Munster have for their average heights 68¼in. to 68in. Ulster and Leinster have for their average 68in. to 68¼in., in which category also are embraced the English counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, Lincoln, and Norfolk. The average of 67½in. to 68in. is distributed over the English counties of Durham, Lancashire, Derby, Stafford, Suffolk, Essex, Kent, Berks, and Cornwall: 67in. to 67¼in. is found in Nottingham, Leicester, Rutland, Northampton, Bedford, Warwick, Worcester, Flint, Denbigh, Sussex, Hants, Dorset, and Devon. The London average is given separately—66·92in. In the West Riding, Chester, Carnarvon, Anglesea, Merioneth, Montgomery, Cardigan, Brecon, Radnor, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Bucks, and Oxford, the average is found to be 66½in. to 67in.; and the lowest average, 66,in. to 66¼in., belongs to Herts, Middlesex (exmetropolitan) Survey (ex-metropolitan), Shropshire, Hereford, Monmouth, Gloucester, Wilts, Somerset, Glamorgan, Carmarthen, and emnbroke.

The second map, on which the distribution of weight is marked, shows that weight and height do not invariably go together. In respect of weight the Lothians and Argyllshire bear the palm, the average in these districts being from 175lb. to 180lb. South-West Scotland and Perthshire come in the second line with an average of from 170lb. to 175lb., while the whole of Northern Scotland comes into the third rank, with weights from 165lb. to 170lb. With the exception of the coal and iron districts along the middle and lower course of the Clyde, no other parts of Scotland come below the fourth standard, 160lb. to 165lb.; in these districts, however, the standard of weight is the second lowest, 155lb. to 160lb. The highest standard found in England is No. 4, from 160lb. to 165lb., in Northumberland, Central and East Yorkshire, Lincoln, Norfolk, and Suffolk, Cornwall, Stafford, and North Wales. The bulk of England—the north-west coun[illegible]t part of the centre and ea[illegible]ster, Northampton, Worceste[illegible], and Hunts, Essex, wi[illegible]es, the South Tha[illegible]nt, and the S[illegible]es, Ulster [illegible]cashire, Here-[illegible] with [illegible]rd [illegible]rd

though there is a large percentage of dark complexions, stretching in a band across the centre of England and Wales, running south-east into Essex, and in Kent, Sussex, and Hants.

The Committee says:—"The racial elements of the British population are best demonstrated by separating a few of the counties where there has been the least admixture of foreign blood, and comparing these together, thus:—

Race.	District.	Stature W't.
Early British..	Cardigan, Radnor, and Brecon ..	66·39 128·3
Saxon.....	Sussex, Berkshire, & Oxfordshire.	67·22 155·8
Anglian.....	Lothians, Northumberland, and Norfolk	68·73 166·7
Scandinavian..	Shetland, Caithness, North and East Yorkshire, & Lincolnshire.	68·32 16·67

A still more interesting table compares British stature with that of all other nationalities, from Polynesians to Bushmen. The result is that, with the exception of a few imperfectly observed South Sea Islanders, the English professional class head the long list, and that the Anglo-Saxon race takes the chief place in it among the civilized communities, although it is possible it might stand second to the Scandinavian countries if a fair sample of their population were obtained. The Polynesians lead the way with an average stature of 5ft. 9·33in., closely followed by the English professional class with 5ft. 9·14in. of average stature. Next come the Patagonians 5ft. 9in.; the Angamis of the Naga Hills, 5ft. 9in.; negroes of the Congo, 5ft. 8·95in.; and after these the Scotch of all classes, 5ft. 8·7lin. At the bottom of the list stand the Bushmen, with an average height of 4ft. 4·78in. The difference between the tallest and shortest races is 1ft. 4·55in., and the average height of man, according to this table, is 5ft. 5¼in.

Among other special subjects of inquiry by the Committee were the physical difference of (*a*) persons engaged in different occupations, (*b*) persons bred or living in towns and country, (*c*) natives of parts of the British Isles differing ethnologically, geologically, or in climate, (*d*) boys and men whose intellect and industry are above or below the average, (*e*) the general characteristics of men noted for their athletic powers, (*f*) the rate of growth in persons of both sexes in town and country, and engaged in different occupations. It comes out very clearly that an open-air country life is much more favourable to height and weight than a sedentary town life, and that favourable hygienic and sanitary conditions have a marked influence on growth and weight. At the top in this respect are the Scotch agricultural population of Galloway, with average height 5ft. 10¼in. and weight 173·6lb., closely followed by the Metropolitan Police, a carefully-selected body of men, with average height 5ft. 10·1in. and weight 185·7lb. In Galloway the influence of race may prevail, as we find the lead miners of Wanlockhead, in the same district, notwithstanding their unhealthy occupation for generations, reaching an average height of 5ft. 8·43in. and weight 163·9lb., while the Welsh lead miners have an average height less by 2·13 in. and weight less by 8·7lb.

If the results of the Committee's inquiries as to criminals and lunatics can be altogether accepted, they may prove suggestive to those practically interested in the improvement of both classes. When compared with the general population, lunatics show a deficiency of stature of 1·96in. and of weight 10·3lb.; and criminals of 2·06in. and 17·8lb., indicating, according to the Committee, a deficiency of physical as well as mental stamina in both these unfortunate classes of society. The average stature of athletes exceeds that of the general population by 0·68in., while their average weight falls short of that standard by 14·5lb. Thus, a trained athlete whose stature is 5ft. 7 in. should weigh 10st., while an untrained man of tha same height should weigh 11st.

One very curious remark is suggested with regard to the observations on the size and weight of newborn infants. A long series of tables and curves is summed up as follows:—(1) Growth is most rapid during the first five years of life; the observations, however, at those ages are not sufficient in number or variety to give a trustworthy average. (2) From birth to the age of five years the rate of growth is the same in both sexes, girls being a little shorter and slightly lighter in weight than boys. (3) From five to ten years boys grow a little more rapidly than girls, the difference being apparently due to a check in the growth of girls at these ages. (4) From 10 to 15 years girls grow more rapidly than boys, and at the ages of 11½ to 14½ are actually taller, and from 12½ to 15½ years actually heavier than boys. This difference appears to be due to a check in the growth of boys as well as to an acceleration in that of girls incident on the accession of puberty. (5) From 15 to 20 years boys again take the lead, and grow at first rapidly, and gradually slower, and complete their growth at about 23 years, after 15, girls grow very slowly, and attain their full stature about the 20th year. (6) The tracings and tables show a slow but steady increase in stature up to the 50th year, and a more rapid increase in weight up to the 60th year in males; but the statures of females are too few after the age of 23 to determine the stature and weight of that sex at the more advanced periods of life. (7) The curve of the chest girth in males shows an increase at a rate similar to that of the weight up to the age of 50 years, but it appears to have no definite relation to the curve of stature. (8) The strength of males increases rapidly from 12 to 19 years, and at a rate similar to that of the weight of crackers, but more regularly up to 30 years, after which it declines at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum. The strength of females increases at a more uniform rate from nine to 19 years, more slowly to 30, after which it falls off in a manner similar to that of males. The curves, one obtained by dividing the ages are not parallel; at 11 years females are weaker than males by 22lb., at 20 years of age by 36lb. The fact that man continues to grow in stature up to his 50th year goes right in the face of all popular notions on the subject, according to which he has ceased to grow before he reaches half that age.

Only one other point can we refer to. The supposed degeneracy of the population of our manufacturing districts is handled; but the Committee, by comparing their own with previous observations, have come to the conclusion that in spite of their unfavourable surroundings, these classes are not degenerating, but that on the contrary, a slight but uniform increase in stature and a very large increase in weight is observable.—*Times.*

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Sir F. Bramwell said that, looking at the fact that the telephone was now an instrument in daily use, both commercially and socially, it was difficult to believe that it was only six brief years ago that, at the Plymouth meeting of the Association, the telephone was for the first time explained by its talented inventor, Mr. Graham Bell, assisted by Mr. W. H. Preece, the electrician to the Post-office, and thus, although the telephone had now become an instrument of every day use, it was probably one of the newest instances of the application of science for the purposes of man. New, however, as the telephone was, it depended, as indeed all inventions did, upon the application of well known natural laws. But well known as those laws were, it was necessary to consider some of those which were involved in the construction of the telephone. The first of these which he illustrated by well known experiments was that relating to the generation and transmission of electricity. He explained the construction and working of the telephones of Professor Graham Bell and Mr. Edison, and also the photophone, Sir Frederick considered some of the uses of the telephone and described the private line of the Exchange system. He then said, there are also other uses of the telephone. You can use it as the *Times* does, to convey intelligence to the compositor, who has a head dress, hears what is said, and straightway composes it upon the composing instrument. It is obvious that there must be many other uses of the telephone, but you can imagine them. The adoption of the telephone has spread much more rapidly in America than it has here. For example, Washington has a population of about 120,000 white inhabitants and 60,000 coloured. This population uses 800 telephones. Every thing in Washington is done by telephone, and the people do not seem to know how to get on without it. I am glad to say, although we do things very slowly here, the telephone is at last progressing in England. The United Telephone Company, in their circular of the 1st of March last, showed that on the 28th of February, 1881, there were connected to the exchange in London (I am leaving out all private wires) 845 persons; on the same day in 1882, 1,505, an increase of 660; and on the same day in 1883 2,541, an increase of 1,036 in the year. I think it is clear that that sort of increase ought to go on in more than arithmetical ratio, because the temptation to subscribe must increase with the increase of your speaking power to a large number of persons. No one would care to join if there were only a dozen to speak to; but when it is found that almost every man has a number in the telephone book, you say, "I had better belong to it because I can then talk to all these people." Therefore, as the numbers increase, this very increase will tempt others to join. With the increased number of subscribers, there comes, as a consequence, and all but inevitably, a greater use of the telephone by each subscriber. It appears that in March last, the average daily calls of each subscriber were 7·59; each call represents two messages, but if you take it as representing only one, you will find, unless my arithmetic has gone wrong, that a payment of £20 a year represents 2d. for each call, or, taking the call and answer, the message each way costs 1d. The number of calls steadily increases, and, as I have said, it is obvious that as the number of subscribers increases the frequency of calls will increase from each subscriber, because he has more persons to talk to. Going to another point, that of the line wire connection, the extreme delicacy of the telephone renders it very liable to disturbance by induced currents. 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On the motion of Mr. Barlow, seconded by the Mayor of Wigan, a cordial vote of thanks was given to the lecturer.

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With respect to the earthquakes this year, it was stated:—

The isoseismals have almost exactly the same form and arrangements as in 1881, but from the far greater violence of the shock they are naturally larger. The buildings were ruined to such an extent that hardly the stumps of the walls were left, and it was rare to find a piece of masonry not in fragments, or two or three stones still attached to each other. Objects were projected considerable distances; the iron bars put into walls after the 1881 injuries were broken and bent like thin iron wire. The effect of geological structure was remarkable. Most of the houses on the brink of a valley, where the tufa was loose and incoherent, were quite destroyed from the fissures of an incipient landslip. Building with foundations on the loose alluvial tufas of the plains of valley-bottoms suffered less than others built directly upon the solid tufa. A number of landslips occurred—three remarkable for their extension. The reported fissures from which vapour was said to have escaped were really the hidden exposure of hot and moist tufa. He could find no change either in the level of any locality or in the fumaroles or mineral waters. The wells said to have been dried up were in two cases merely cisterns for rain-water. Cliff-edges either slipped away or were fissured; roads along declivities either slipped down bodily, or were divided by fissures. There were many facts that negatived the idea of a submarine eruption. Fontana, as in 1881, again showed a set of injuries dependent on a vertical shock, but the damage was much more strongly marked. There were a set of fractures denoting a wave path coming from the north at a very low angle of emergence. The explanation for 1881 seemed to be confirmed. The vertical injury seemed to be due, as then, to the conduction along a column of trachyte, followed by the direct shock from Casamicciola which produced the second set of fissures. The coast of the island showed no apparent change of level. The azimuths were regular, except near the mass of trachyte, which seemed to have reflected the shock so that the buildings received a direct and a reflected wave path, producing two sets of fissures, which caused complication. The focus seemed to have been an enlargement of the former one and occupied almost the same topographical position, except that its northern extremity was more prolonged. The molecular velocity had not been ascertained.

In the discussion which followed Dr. Haughton said he could not accept the idea of there being more than one focus.

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£500 PAYABLE AT AGE 50.—*The whole amount payable earlier in event of Death before age 50.*

EXAMPLES—

If commenced at age 20 this costs	Rs. 16-12-8 per nensem
at age 30	Rs. 24- 3-0
at age 40	Rs. 45- 5-4

This form of Provision forms an excellent SAVINGS FUND for small Fixed Sums out of Indian Pay, and is open to all persons of sound health and constitution.

Full information on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.
Aug. 7,1883.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF BLASTING FUSE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned—
ex s. s. "Clan Maclean."
20 casks white tape blasting fuse.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 20th October, 1883.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF CORN DRESSING MACHINES, SHEDS, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public Auction (opposite to the Prince's Dock), near the Victoria Hotel, in thatched sheds, the following:—
18 corn dressing machine, complete with iron and wooden framed seives of sorts, by R. Hornsby and Sons, Grantham, England (very little used,)
2 Thatched sheds (for removal.)
Lot galvanized screws; iron; scantling pieces, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 20th October, 1883.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms as follows:—
A consignment of English, German, French and American goods, consisting of plated and glass ware, English carpets of sizes, cabinet ware, kerosine, table, vase, and hanging lamps, porcelain ware, hurricane lamps, cotton wicks, chimneys, and sundries, &c., &c., by order of Muncherjee Pallonjee Writer, Esq.
No catalogues, and the property is on view.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.
1 lot best electro-plated spoons and forks by "Mappin."
1 mahogany grand square pianoforte by "John Broadwood & Sons."
1 mahogany grand square pianoforte.
On account of a gentleman leaving the country—
1 large iron plate, 5 steel rails and 20 bars iron.
AT 1.30 P.M.
1 handsome grey Pegu pony, about 13 hands, very quiet and docile.
1 do. second-hand office shigram.
1 do. chesnut charger.
1 do. strong grey mare.
1 palanquin office shigram,
1 bay Arab horse with harness,

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich cut and glassware, very handsome large fish-pond with fish on stand, handsome large aviary with valuable and rare birds, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, real china vases and card trays, and table ornaments, a handsome strong victoria with removable coach-box, handsome powerful black Australian mare, a handsome grey Arab horse, one handsome English-built strong dogcart, one handsome strong grey Arab horse, goes in single and double harness, and also in saddle, very quiet, sets of plated and brass single harness, garden pots, &c., &c., the property of W. MORRIS, Esq. The same comprises rich engraved glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated ware such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle and egg stands, ice pail, decanter stands, breakfast cru

NOTICES.

THACKER & Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

CHEAP CABINETS OF USEFUL STATIONERY.

	Rs. a.
COSMOPOLITAN CABINET, containing 10 quires thick cream-laid note paper and 200 square envelopes to match	5 8

BASKERVILLE CABINET, containing 5 quires thick vellum-wove note paper and 100 square envelopes, with highly-glazed or rough surface	3 0
VENETIAN CABINET, containing 5 quires thick vellum-wove note paper and 100 square envelopes to match, with glazed or unglazed surfaces	3 0
PEARL CABINET, containing 5 quires glazed cream-laid note paper and 100 square envelopes to match.	2 12
STANDARD CABINET, containing 5 quires thick rough note paper, suitable for J. or quill pen, and 100 square envelopes to match	2 0
UNIVERSAL CABINET, containing 5 quires thick cream-laid note paper, slightly glazed surface, and 100 square envelopes to match	1 12
ALDINE CABINET, containing 4 quires thick rough note paper, having a good hard surface, and suitable for broad steel or quill pen, and 96 envelopes to match...	2 0
GRANITE CABINET, containing 4 quires of fashionable thick granite note paper, having a smooth hard surface, is very pleasant to write upon, and 96 square envelopes to match.	1 12
CLASSIC CABINET, containing 4 quires delicately-tinted note paper, assorted tints, and 96 square envelopes to match ...	1 12
WOVE CABINET, containing 4 quires delicately tinted thick-wove note paper, assorted tints and 96 square envelopes to match	1 12
REPPED CABINET, containing 4 quires cream repped note paper, assorted tints, and 96 square envelopes to match ...	1 12
REPPED CABINET, containing 4 quires tinted repped note paper, assorted tints, and 96 square envelopes to match. ...	1 12
BOMBAY CABINET, containing 5 quires superfine cream-laid note paper and 100 envelopes to match. This stationery is specially prepared for the HALF Anna Inland Postage, one sheet of paper with Envelope weighing under half tola, per box	1 8

The above Cabinets are strongly made and of neat and elegant design suitable for the writing table.

[Postage of any of the above Cabinets 8 annas extra, or per V. P. P. 12 annas.]

USEFUL BOXES OF STATIONERY.

"JAPANESQUE" BOX, containing 2 quires complimentary note paper, assorted patterns in gold and silver, &c., and 48 envelopes to match, 2 sizes	3 0
"JAPANESQUE" BOX, containing 40 sheets note paper and 40 envelopes, 2 sizes, bamboo patterns in silver for slighter mourning	3 0
PEARL BOX, containing 2½ quires of superfine glazed cream-laid note paper and 50 envelopes to match	1 12
MAT GRAIN BOX, containing 2½ quires thick rough tinted wove paper, assorted tints, and 50 envelopes to match ...	1 8
LINEN GRAIN BOX, containing 2½ quires thick smooth tinted wove note paper, assorted tints, and 50 envelopes to match...	1 12
GRANITE BOX, containing 48 sheets paper, and 48 square envelopes, of grey or red granite paper	0 12
GRANITE BOX, containing 48 sheets Albert size grey granite note paper and 48 envelopes to match	0 12
CHROMATIC BOX, containing 48 sheets wove or repped note paper, assorted tints, and 48 square envelopes to match ..	0 12
ALDINE INITIAL BOX, containing 24 sheets thick cream-laid "Initial" note paper and 24 envelopes, 2 sizes, any letter.	0 12
PINFOLD INITIAL BOX, containing 24 sheets cream-laid "Initial" note paper and 24 envelopes, 2 sizes, any letter... ...	0 12
TINTED REPPED INITIAL BOX, containing 24 sheets tinted repped "Initial" note paper and 24 square envelopes, assorted tint and any letter...	0 12

"CHIT" PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

BOXES containing 48 sheets of cream-laid, granite or assorted tinted Chit paper, and 48 envelopes to match, sheet of paper with envelope weighing under ½ tola, per box...	0 12

[Postage of any of the above Boxes 4 annas, or per V. P. P. 8 annas.]

NEW STATIONERY.

THE RUSSIA LEATHER STATIONERY

This new and fashionable stationery, being an imitation of RUSSIA LEATHER, is very pleasant to write upon, being thick and having a hard surface, to be had in the following delicate tints:—Cream, Celestial, Grey, and Primrose.

Note size, per box of 5 quires	2 0
Envelopes, square, per 100	2 0
Albert size, per box of 5 quires	2 0
Envelopes, square, per 100	1 12
BOXES, containing 2½ quires Russia Leather Paper, assorted tints, and 50 square envelopes to match, note or Albert size ...	2 0

MOROCCO LEATHER STATIONERY.

This paper is very similar to the RUSSIA LEATHER STATIONERY, but an imitation of MOROCCO LEATHER, to be had in the following tints:—Cream, Celestial, Grey, Primrose.

Note size, per box of 5 quires	2 0
Envelopes to match, per 100	2 0
Albert size, per 5 quires	2 0
Envelopes to match, per 100	1 12
BOXES containing 2½ quires Morocco Leather Paper, assorted tints and 50 square envelopes to match, note or Albert size ...	2 0

ANTIQUE CREAM LINEAR NOTE PAPER.

This paper has the appearance of a repped paper, and being unglazed, is very suitable for a quill or broad-pointed pen, and is very light, without being too thin.

4 sheets of paper and envelope, weighing under half ounce, per packet of 5 quires ...	1 0
Envelopes, Oblong ... ...per 100	1 0
Do. Square ... ... „	1 4

THACKER & Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT

EDMOND CHARPIE & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS IN ORDINARY TO

HIS HIGHNESS

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR,

AS SUPPLIED TO THE INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

The CELEBRATED ROBERT'S PATENT LEVER KEYLESS FULL JEWELLED WATCH, in strong neat Nickel-silver case, open-faced crystal front.....Rs. 25 each.

TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.

Forwarded free of package and postage to any part of India per Value Payable System

EDMOND CHARPIE & Co.

WATCHMAKERS, &c.,

BOMBAY. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSH.

FAC-SIMILE OF BRUSH.
Made of Pure Bristles, NOT WIRES—elegantly carved and UNBREAKABLE.
ELECTRIC
THE GERM OF ALL LIFE IS ELECTRICITY
DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSH

An Honest Remedy. Recommended by the Best Physicians.

DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSH is warranted to Cure

NERVOUS HEADACHE
BILIOUS HEADACHE
NEURALGIA

In 5 Minutes!

PREVENT FALLING HAIR AND BALDNESS; CURE DANDRUFF AND DISEASES OF THE SCALP; PROMPTLY ARREST PREMATURE GREYNESS; MAKE THE HAIR GROW LONG AND GLOSSY; IMMEDIATELY SOOTHE THE WEARY BRAIN.

Price 12s. 6d., Post-free,

FROM THE PROPRIETORS,

PALL MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION,

21, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, ENG.

PARIS: 32BIS Bd. HAUSSMANN.

ALL CHEMISTS WILL REFUND THE PRICE IF NOT AS REPRESENTED.

Dr. NICHOLSON PRICE, M.R.C.S., Mount Pleasant, Leeds, writes:—"A patient of mine has been using DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSH, she having suffered from NEURALGIA, and informs me that she has received considerable benefit from it. As I am troubled with Nervous Headaches, I should be glad if you would send one."

From REV. EDWARD HUSBAND, Incumbent of St. Michael's Folkestone, Feb. 13, 1882.—"GENTLEMEN.—Having used your DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSH during the past year, I am quite willing to testify to its reviving qualities. After hard head work I often resort to your Brush, and feel quite refreshed. I should never feel inclined to resort to the old-fashioned hair brush again."

(From a Native Missionary who was on a visit to England at the time.)

From the Rev. G. C. DUTT, Jessure, Bengal, India, September 8, 1882.

I am a native of India, and used your DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC BRUSH when I was attacked by fever suddenly in Kent. When I began to tremble from fever I had no medicine in my bedroom, but by using your FLESH BRUSH I got cured of the trembling and fever in a very short time.

NOT A WIRE BRUSH, BUT PURE BRISTLES.

From Major PENROSE DUNBAR, of Northfield (late) the Buffs, now Partner Messrs. C. POWELL & Co., 88, Moorgate Street, London, E.C., February 10th, 1883. "GENTLEMEN.—I bought a pair of your DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES a little time ago, and have very great pleasure in testifying to their many good qualities. In cases of HEADACHE, LANGUOR, or OVER-TAXATION of the BRAIN, they are most invaluable. My family, one and all, invariably use them, and derive great benefit from them. One and all fly to DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSH as an unfailing panacea for all their aches and pains. I have also your ELECTRIC FLESH BRUSH, and I will never more without it. In cases of *Pain in the limbs, Cramp, Sciatica, Pains in the Side, or Spasms round the Heart*, I can most conscientiously recommend it as a sure and certain remedy, as also for *Nervous Affections*. The ELECTRIC TOOTH BRUSH I also have, and I believe it keeps away Toothache most effectually. I write you these few lines, which you may make any use of you like, as I feel deeply grateful to DR. SCOTT for his most wonderful and invaluable invention.—I have the pleasure to subscribe myself, GENTLEMEN, yours faithfully, PENROSE DUNBAR."

ORIGINAL TESTIMONIALS CAN BE SEEN AT OUR OFFICE, OR COPIES WILL BE SENT.

A BEAUTIFUL BRUSH, lasting for Years. We will send it, POST PAID, on receipt of 12s. 6d., WHICH WILL BE RETURNED IF NOT AS REPRESENTED. We guarantee safe delivery into your hands; or request your nearest Druggist or Hair-dresser to obtain one for you, but be sure DR. SCOTT'S name is on the Box. As soon as you receive the Brush, if not well satisfied with your bargain, write us, and we will return the money. What can be fairer? Remittances payable to C. B. HARNESS, PALL MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION, 21, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, ENGLAND, and Cheques crossed London and County Bank.

Wholesale of TREACHER & COMPANY (Limited), Manufacturing Chemists, Bombay, Byculla, and Poonah, and the usual Wholesale and Retail Houses.

ALL WHO WOULD AVOID CHOLERA, DYSENTRY, RHEUMATISM, &c., SHOULD WEAR THE PALL MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION'S.

"ELECTROPATHIC" (CHOLERA) BELT,

Price 21s. Post Free.

The exact Waist measurement, next the Skin, should be sent when ordering the ELECTROPATHIC BELT.

READ THE OPINION OF AN OLD INDIAN OFFICER.

From Captain A. J. HOLBOURNE, R.A. *Ormonde, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, Feb. 3, 1883.*—"Dear Sirs,—My wife desires me to thank you for the Electropathic Belt, which you sent so promptly. *I only hope it will do her as much good as my Belt has done to me. I suffered from Rheumatism in the Knee, contracted at the "Relief of Lucknow," in November, 1857, and from Fever in the Andaman Islands of "Dengue Fever" in India, and no one who has not had "Dengue" can imagine what those pains are like. Last year—that is, the winter of 1881-2—I was to bed at times and felt that for that months I never went beyond the garden gate. Your Electropathic Belt (Special Fever) was worn in August last, and at present I am well. I feel sure, if you encouraged me, I persevered, and up to date my knees and feet have given me no trouble, and I can do eight or ten miles' walk as well now as I could twenty years ago—in fact, better, I think—and this I attribute entirely to wearing the Belt. What a pity that in this very unhealthy climate the natives do not more generally adopt the use of it. You are here, I think, Rheumatism is the rule, as almost every one complains, less or more, of that complaint, and I am quite sure the Electropathic Belt would cure any one. I have been asked by friends to procure some pounds' worth of appliances. If there is any fellow in England who is suffering from Rheumatism, tell him to write to you at once for one of your Electropathic Belts, and he will very soon find the thing taking leave through the points of his toes, as I did. The Electropathic Belt is just what I wanted for India to supersede the old fashioned 'Cholera Belt.' A Cholera Belt, after being washed a couple of times with plenty of country soap* [illegible] *in, became simply a sticky abomination. The Electropathic Belt would not require washing, and in case of Chilled Colon (natives can't wash flannel) Cayenne would last for years. I would strongly advise any one going to India to go in for a Belt, for I feel sure it would prevent Cholera, Fever, Dysentery, and Rheumatism, I am quite certain it would enable the wearer to resist the attacks more than anything else. I have said a great deal more than I intended, but if it is of any use to you I shall be more than repaid.—Yours, &c., A. J. HOLBOURNE."*

The "ELECTROPATHIC" (Cholera) BELT can be obtained from Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited), Wholesale Chemists, Bombay, Byculla, & Poonah; or will be sent Post Free on receipt of remittance, by C. B. HARNESS (Managing Director), Pall Mall Electric Association, Limited, 21, Holborn Viaduct London, Eng.

An Eighty-page Treatise, copiously illustrated, entitled 'ELECTROPATHY or DR. SCOTT'S GUIDE TO HEALTH,' *published at One Shilling*, POST FREE *on application, to all readers of this Paper.*

GOODALL'S HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES

A Single Trial solicited from those who have not yet tried these Splendid Preparations.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

The most delicious Sauce in the World.

This cheap and excellent Sauce makes the plainest viands palatable, and the daintiest dishes more delicious. With Chops, Steaks, Fish, &c., it is incomparable. In Bottles, at 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

The best in the World.

Makes delicious pudding without eggs, pastry without butter, and beautiful light bread without yeast. In 1d. packets, and 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. tins.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

The Best and most Agreeable Tonic yet introduced.

The best remedy known for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c. Restores delicate individuals to health. At 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 3d. each bottle.

GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER.

For making Delicious Custards without Eggs in less time and at half the price.

The Proprietors can recommend it to Housekeepers generally as a useful agent in the preparation of a good custard. GIVE IT A TRIAL. Sold in boxes, 6d. and 1s. each.

GOODALL'S GINGER BEER POWDER

Makes Three Gallons of the Best Ginger Beer in the World for Threepence.

The most valuable preparation for the production of a delicious and invigorating beverage. It is easily made, and is by far the cheapest and best Ginger Beer ever offered to the public. Sold in packets 3d. and 6d. each.

GOODALL'S MUSHROOM KETCHUP.

Confidently recommended to all true lovers of the Pure Mushroom. Unrivalled for its *great strength! perfect purity!!* and *unsurpassed flavour!!!* Sold in bottles, at 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

GOODALL'S BLANCMANGE POWDER.

Makes delicious Blancmange in a few minutes. In boxes at 6d. and 1s. each.

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Nature's Great Brain and Nerve Tonic and the most wonderful Blood Purifier. The highest Medical Authorities say that it is the only Cure for Wasting Diseases, Mental Depression, Loss of Energy, and Stomach Complaints.

It is pleasant to the taste, and might be taken by the most delicately constituted. In the most enfeebled it builds up a NEW AND HEALTHY CONSTITUTION. One dose of this Remedy is equal to Twenty Doses of Cod-Liver Oil.

Thousands have been snatched from the brink of the grave by the timely use of FREEMAN'S SYRUP OF PHOSPHORUS. May be had of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors, in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

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PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless Will reduce from two to five pounds per week: acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. BOTANIC MEDICINE Co., Proprietors, 3, New Oxford-street, London, England Sold by all Chemists.

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RICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.

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WE have just received a splendid assortment of these well-known CHEROOTS in good condition. Prices as follows, in boxes of 100:—

Thompson's	Re. 1 12	Noble's	Rs. 1 12
Dawson's	„ 1 12	Havannahs	„ 2 0
Rogers' Manillas	„ 1 12		

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ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS, &c.

WE are prepared to execute orders for PLAIN or ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS and SINGLE CASTINGS up to 7 tons in weight.

AGENCY:—We have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Bombay, Western India, Punjab, and North-West Provinces, for Messrs. J. and H. GWYNNE'S INVINCIBLE PUMPS and PUMPING MACHINERY.

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Mr. GEORGE ALLAN, M.I.C.E., whose long experience in connection with India is well known, affords a sufficient guarantee that orders entrusted to us will be carefully executed.

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ARE prepared to register orders for the following PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL ROOFING TILES, &c., manufactured at their Works at Worlee:—

INDIAN (OR MANGA ORE) ROOFING TILES.	PATENT RIDGE TILES.
IMPROVED FRENCH TILES.	GROOVED RIDGE TILES WITH ORNAMENTAL CRESTS.
TAPER AND HALF ROLL (ROMAN) TILES (DOUBLE LAYING).	FLOORING TILES (PLAIN).
CORRUGATED TILES.	GARDEN EDGINGS, STRING COURSE, TUBULAR PIPES, &c., &c., &c.
ORNAMENTAL ICH DIEN TILES, BEST ADAPTED FOR HIGH SLOPES.	SKYLIGHT AND VENTILATOR TILES OF DIFFERENT SIZES.
GILLEBONI TILES.	

The Factory is fitted up with Machinery of the best type specially made to suits the various requirements of trade.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office, No. 27, APOLLO-STREET, Fort.

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OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers cleaned.
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Chronometers rated.*
Chronometers supplied on hire.†
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Index and Horizon Glasses re-silvered.
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Only the most experienced European Assistants are employed in this branch, and we guarantee all repairs executed by us to be equal to the best London workmanship.

* We take our observations from an astronomical Regulator of the highest Standard giving a mean variation of 1, 4 seconds per month; checked weekly with the time-ball.

Our charge for rating a Chronometer is the same as the Observatory's—Rs. 5. We undertake to send for Chronometers on board and to return them on board with the greatest possible care.

† A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid rates always ready for delivery.

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FRERE-ROAD,

NEAR PRINCE'S DOCK,

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THESE NEW WORKS have been planned and laid out by us so as to secure the most practical working arrangement of the various departments, and on a scale commensurate with the HEAVIEST description of WORK.

The most modern and improved MACHINE TOOLS and Appliances are employed throughout, thus ensuring the greatest accuracy of workmanship, combined with economy and despach.

Special care is exercised in the selection of all iron for structural work and forgings.

The Foundry Departments are specially under the supervision of our MR. COUPER, whose castings are favourably known in India, and we are in a position to execute every class of Foundry work up to twenty tons, including Cylinders, Rollers and Loam Castings of all kinds, and we willingly submit tests of the quality of Iron used.

Castings of Brass, Phosphor Bronze, and Stones Metal as may be required.

Import orders entrusted to us will be carried out with promptitude, and we have secured such terms as will compare favourably with the usual rates, while we guarantee the quality.

We are prepared to submit Designs, make out Plans and Estimates, and give quotations for all descriptions of Machinery and Iron Structures, and undertake their importation, manufacture or erection.

All orders entrusted to us have our immediate personal supervision.

DONALD, HENESEY & COUPER.

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AND ALSO FOR THE

CELEBRATED BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

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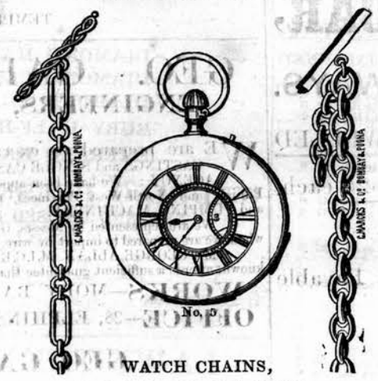
GOLD PEN & PENCIL CASES, TOOTH-PICKS, &c.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 65.

SILVER PEN AND PENCIL CASES,
From Rs. 4 to Rs. 16.

ENGLISH EIGHT-DAY CLOCKS,
From Rs. 70 to Rs. 600.

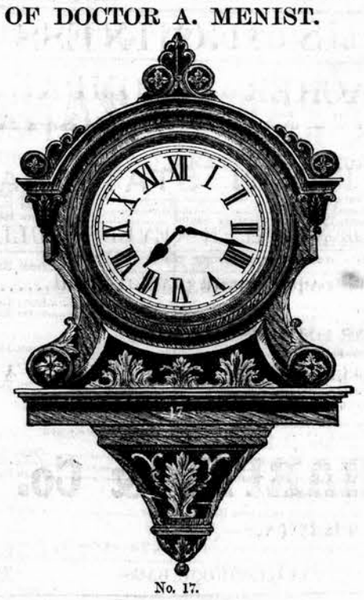
No. 18.

GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES,
In Gold from Rs. 65 to Rs. 3,000.
In Silver from Rs. 30 to Rs. 350.



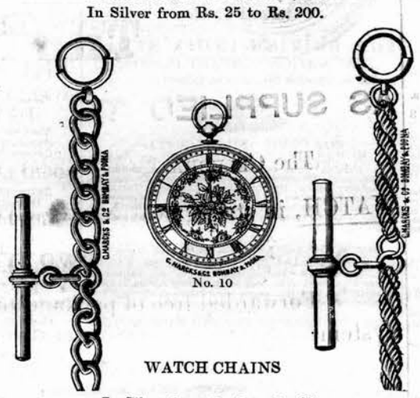
No. 7.

WATCH CHAINS,
In Gold from Rs. 55 to Rs. 230.



No. 17.

LADIES' WATCHES
In Gold from Rs. 50 to Rs. 3,000.
In Silver from Rs. 25 to Rs. 200.



No. 10

WATCH CHAINS
In Silver from Rs. 7 to Rs. 25.

CARRIAGE OR PALKI CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES,
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 500.

PIANOS BY SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

TEN FIRST PRIZE MEDALS.

GOLD CHARMS,
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 60.

An endless variety, comprising "Kettledrum, Corkscrew, Anchor, Bell, Button-hook, Foot-rule, Greyhound, Fish, Quiver, Globe, Whistle, &c., &c., &c."

Plain Square Piano Rs. 750. Cash Rs. 650, or on the Hire System at Rs. 33 a month for 24 months.
Sympathetic Square Piano Rs. 825. Cash Rs. 742-8, or on the Hire System at Rs. 36 a month for 24 months.

MENIST'S
PERFECTED SPECTACLES.

"SINGLE TEMPLE SPECTACLES."
In Gold, Silver, and Steel

RIDING SPECTACLES.
In Gold only.

JAPANESE FOLDERS.
In Gold and Silver.

"TURNPIN CONICAL PANTOSCOPIC" SPECTACLES.
For Presbyopy or for long sight and the reverse for near sight, see Illustration.
In Gold and Silver.

MENIST'S
MINIMUM PRESSURE FOLDING EYE-GLASSES.
In Gold, Silver, German Silver, Steel, and Tortoise-shell.

EYE PROTECTORS.
Of all suitable tints and shades.
In Gold, Silver, and Steel.

Exposure to Solar Glare and Radiation, especially in the Tropics, is a frequent cause of serious injury to the eyesight; all those whose occupations oblige them to be much exposed should wear Menist's Eye Protectors

Semi-Grand on three Legs, Rs. 1,375. Cash Rs. 1,237-8, or on the Hire system at Rs. 66 a month for 24 months.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S 18-carat GOLD AND GEM RINGS,
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 1,150.

WEDDING RINGS, "REGARD," "FORGET-ME-NOT," "MIZPAH," &c. &c., made to order in the shortest possible time.

43, Esplanade Road, Bombay. — **C. MARCKS AND COMPANY.** — **1, East Street, Poona.**

THE SUMMER SUN AND DUST.

Ladies and all exposed to the scorching rays of the sun and heated particles of dust, will find that the most cooling and refreshing preparation for the face, hands, and arms, is

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR which eardicates all Prickly Heat, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Stings of Insects, &c., and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the hair; it contains no lead nor mineral ingredient, and can now be also had in a golden colour, which is especially suited for fair or golden-haired children and persons. Four sizes.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens and preserves the teeth, imparts to them a pearl-like whiteness, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

ROWLANDS' EUPLYSIA is a botanical wash for cleansing the hair and skin of the head from all impurities, scurf or dandriff; the application of the Euplysia (which is perfectly innocent in its nature) should be made on retiring to rest at night, a practice that will render the morning use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil increasingly effective both as to health and beauty of the hair.

ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a beautifully pure, delicate and fragrant toilet powder, and has lately been much improved. Each box has inside the lid a certificate of purity from Dr. Redwood, Ph. D., F.C.S., &c. Sold in three tints: white, rose and cream.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing nor perspiration will remove.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS:
TREACHER AND COMPANY.
Byculla and Fort.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TETIMONY
ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures [illegible]dular Swellings
Cle[illegible]ood from all impure matter
F[illegible] cause arising.

As this m[illegible] to the taste, and warrante[illegible] free from [illegible] the most delicate constitution of ei[illegible] solicit sufferers to give it a trial.

THO[illegible] FROM ALL PARTS

[illegible] Manchester),

[illegible]mony to [illegible]ich has cured [illegible] had four wo[illegible] tion for [illegible] different it[illegible] Three and[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] six [illegible]rma[illegible]. By [illegible] TENT[illegible]NDORS

[illegible]PROPRIETORS, [illegible] AND MIDLAND [illegible]UNTIES [illegible] DRUG COMPANY, [illegible]NCOLN, ENGLAND.

[illegible] MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—
CARLTON CLUB Dec 20, 1875.

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

For Prices and Term supply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India Shippers; RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton; Whiskey Merchants, London.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

S. ROSE & Co., BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & Co., BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

"SYMPATHETIC" CONCERT GRAND FULL COMPASS PIANOFORTE, Solid Mahogany	...Rs.	1,750
Ditto GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Full Compass, Solid Mahogany	... ,,	850
Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ebonized Ditto	... ,,	900
Ditto COTTAGE PAINOFORTE, Black and Gold	... ,,	650
"CANTANTE RESONANTE" SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Solid American Walnut or Rosewood.	... ,,	650
Ditto Ditto COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 500 and	... ,,	650
Ditto Ditto GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Extra Compass, 7⅓ Octave, Overstrung in Solid Ebonized Case...	... ,,	900
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNES OVERSTRUNG GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTES, Solid Rosewood...	... ,,	750
LIPP GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTES, Rs. 650 and	... ,,	750

"BIJOU" OR TRAVELLING PIANO. This is a Cottage Piano with a Compass of Five Octaves, the case is of solid wood, and it has an entire Iron Frame cast in one piece. The above has been specially constructed for district use. Size 3 ft. 3 in. by 3 ft. 7 in. by 1 ft. 10 in. Weight 160 lb. Price... ... ... ,, 300

N.B.—All the above have Iron Frames, and are warranted to stand the Indian Climate.

Full particulars on application.

Piano tuned and repaired; reduced rates for twelve and six months' Contract.

HARMONIUMS.

From Rs. 100 to ... ... ,, 800

NEW DETAILED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA,

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

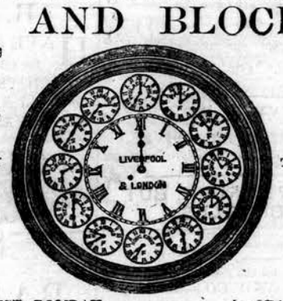
(RAJABAI) CLOCK AND CHIMES,

THE ROYAL FAMILY,

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,

THE ADMIRALTY,

&c., &c.



RAMPART ROW, WEST, BOMBAY. 42, PALL MALL, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF KEYLESS HALF CHRONOMETER AND OTHER WATCHES SUITABLE FOR ROUGH WEAR AND ALL CLIMATES.
REPEATERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, CLOCK AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR WATCHES.
Swiss Watches by the best Manufacturers Examined and Guaranteed.
Repairs of all kinds executed in Bombay.
LONDON CASH PRICES.

"CREAM"

"CREAM" "CREAM" "CREAM"

"CREAM" "CREAM"

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT,

EXTRA QUALITY ONLY.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.

ANDRE & Co., Hatters, 127, New Bond Street, London.

The "TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and broad brim Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.

RECOMMENDATIONS from—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. THE LATE EARL MAYO, late Governor-General of India
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, late Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, late Governor of Madras.
THE LATE HON. W. P. ADAM, late Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
GENERAL SIR R. BIDDULPH, High Commissioner of Cyprus.
LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kemaoon.
LIEUT.-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the lining bears the stamp "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street London Extra Quality, with the Royal Arms

SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &C.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON THE DOG'S-HEAD BOTTLING

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "The Dog's Head Brand" because another, and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "Bull Dog."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "Dog's Head Brand" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

PREVENTIVE AND SPECIFIC FOR

CHOLERA

PROTECTED BY LETTERS PATENT.

INDRADYNE

Cures Cholera at any stage, averts the dreadful *sequelæ* peculiar to this fatal disease, and effectually checks choleraic Diarrhœa. It has also powerful prophylactic properties which prevent infection from Cholera.

☞ Full instructions for use accompany each bottle, together with numerous testimonials, which, besides giving details of almost miraculous cures, also declare INDRADYNE to be the best and the only never-failing remedy for Cholera.

All genuine labels and wrappers bear the Patentee's initials in red ink.

Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle. Packing As. 8 extra for one, As. 12 for two, and As. 2 for each additional bottle.

N.B.—If cash does not accompany orders, bottles will be sent by V. P. Post. A reduction of As. 4 per bottle to purchasers of more than five big bottles, which contain 12-ounces each, or twice as much as the small ones. *Cash in advance will secure cheaper transit.*

EVANS & Co.,
144, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of Arab Horses per s.s. Assyria from Bussorah.

Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect the Second and Fresh Batch of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and Galloways, &c., Imported by well-known Dealer Shaik Jasim bin Fud.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.
No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay.
October 13, 1883.

EAU DE SUEZ

COMFORTABLE TEETH

The use of this valuable mouth wash insures entire freedom from toothache and decay of the teeth. There are three kinds, distinguished by a Yellow, Green, and Red Silk Thread attached to the bottles. That with the Yellow stops instantly the most violent toothache. That with the Green is invaluable to persons who suffer periodically from toothache, sensitiveness of the teeth and gums, decay and offensive breath, for by using a few drops in a little water to rinse the mouth daily, they will not only never suffer again, but will preserve their teeth sound and white till the end. That with the Red is for children's use.

May be obtained of all Medicine Vendors.

Caution.—To guard against fraudulent imitations see that each Label bears the name, "Wilcox & Co., 239, Oxford Street, London."

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